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Mondale Nominated To Lead Democrats In Autumn Election

By David S. Broder

SAN FRANCISCO — The Democratic Party has bestowed its presidential nomination on Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, sending the winner of the party's long and bitter primary struggle into an uphill general election fight against President Ronald Reagan.

Appearing before a convention of delegates late Wednesday night after a deafening version of Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture, Mr. Mondale claimed his prize.

"I come to the hall with a full heart to thank you for your kindness and your help," he said.

"I've been blessed so much in so many ways," he added, praising his "fine, decent" opponents in the contest, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

"I've got to have the help of everyone," Mr. Mondale said. "We're in this together."

"Today we made history," Mr. Mondale said.

"Tomorrow, we will make the American future," he said, in a reference to his acceptance speech on Thursday, the final day of the Democratic National Convention.

The convention nominated Mr. Mondale on the first ballot. When it tally reached a nominating majority of 1,967 delegates, jubilation swept his supporters, who triumphantly waved blue-and-white placards bearing the name of the nominee.

After the delegate totals reached 1,917 for Mr. Mondale, 1,200.5 for Mr. Hart, 463.5 for Mr. Jackson, and 76 for others, Mr. Hart moved to the customary election of the candidate by acclamation.

Mr. Mondale and his family watched the convention balloting on television from a nearby hotel suite. At the moment of victory, television cameras showed him holding up a San Francisco newspaper with a headline proclaiming victory.

His chosen running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, who was to be officially nominated at the final convention session Thursday, watched with relatives in a nearby room.

Even as the roll call was continuing, the team of campaign aides who had helped Mr. Mondale fight his way back from the shock of early primary defeats worked to make loose additional votes from ranks of uncommitted convention delegates.

During the day, Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro visited caucuses of black and Hispanic delegates, where their enthusiastic reception distinguished them from the few flickers of rebellion remained within those caucuses.

But his victory had not been in doubt since June 6, the day after the last primary elections, when Mr. Mondale asserted that he had enough pledged delegates to win the nomination.

While Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson maintained their status as active candidates, neither made a major effort to dislodge the Mondale majority.

Their nominations Wednesday, along with that of George S. McGovern, an early dropout from the field, were designed mainly to give the candidates' backers occasion for a last round of cheers.

Mr. McGovern's name went in

first, and the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee delivered a political valedictory that ended with his withdrawal in favor of "a good, decent and strong man, Walter Mondale."

Mayor Marion Barry of the District of Columbia nominated Mr. Jackson, while hailing the black gains in the Democratic Party since the 1964 convention challenge to the seating of an all-white delegation from Mississippi.

There was no effort to produce a Jackson demonstration, and delegates miller restlessly as Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut delivered the nominating speech for Mr. Hart, warning that "if we stand only on the Democratic past, we will forfeit the Democratic future."

It was growing late in the evening when the convention chairman, Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, gave down the brief Hart demonstration, and let Mr. Mondale's name go in nomination.

Before the nominating speeches began Wednesday night, both Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson had reiterated their promises of cooperation in the fall campaign.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jackson made a final appeal for blacks to support him on the first ballot but said, "We must do nothing in San Francisco that will leave us unable to work together when we go back home."

Mr. Hart, in his appearance before the convention on Wednesday, cautioned Republicans to "take no comfort from this Democratic Party tussle."

"Ronald Reagan has provided all the unity we need," he said. "Not one of us is going to sit this campaign out."



Walter F. Mondale and his wife, Joan, wave to the delegates in San Francisco after he received the nomination.

Mondale Plans to Build on Strengths in South, Farm States May Be Crucial for Democrats

By Hedrick Smith

SAN FRANCISCO — Walter F. Mondale is preparing a strategy against President Ronald Reagan that will build on his natural political base in the industrial Northeast and Middle West and will hinge on nailing crucial electoral votes in several Southern and farm states.

"There's no way you can put together the winning numbers by concentrating on any one or two regions," James A. Johnson, the Mondale campaign chairman, said in an interview. "We will be running a national campaign."

"We will need to win some states in the South," he explained. "We'll try to win some states in the West. We will expect to win substantial numbers of states in the Midwest and Northeast. And out of that we believe we can put together the numbers necessary."

Bert Lance, the campaign's new general chairman, said Wednesday at Mr. Mondale was considering quick start to his campaign rather than waiting until the traditional hot day kickoff.

In an interview, Mr. Lance said the Southern party chairman was urging Mr. Mondale to begin Southern blitz with an appearance July 29 at a National Governors' Association meeting in Nashville, Tennessee. He said no decision had been made.

Already Mondale strategists assert that the selection of Geraldine

A. Ferraro as a running mate had offered Mr. Mondale a potential breakthrough with younger voters. And they express confidence that they can win back older voters, whom polls showed to be initially skeptical about a woman as vice president, both by concentrating on issues such as Social Security and by Ms. Ferraro's own style.

Richard Leone, a senior adviser to the campaign, said the "Ferraro nomination is more electric and dramatic and national in its impact than anyone anticipated."

Mr. Johnson said the campaign's soundings show that some of the early resistance to having a woman on the ticket was easing. Now, according to private Mondale polls, Ms. Ferraro's selection wins approval among Democrats and independents by a 6-to-1 margin.

Some Mondale strategists concede they cannot fully anticipate the net effect of having Ms. Ferraro on the ticket.

But the Mondale high command is unanimous in asserting that the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's evangelical speech Tuesday night, pleading to blacks to back the Democratic Party, has given an electrifying lift to their longstanding plans to register millions of new voters, and to swamp Mr. Reagan by expanding the electorate.

"It's possible that Ronald Reagan will win more votes this year than he did in 1980 and still lose,"

Mr. Johnson said, Charles T. Manatt, the party chairman, said Democrats hoped to expand the 1980 presidential vote of 80 million to about 100 million this year.

Even Reagan strategists have conceded Mr. Mondale's strength in some Northeastern and Middle Western states.

But the Republicans argue that Mr. Reagan has a nearly impregnable base in the West, and they contend that the natural political conservatism of the South and the buoyancy of its economy make it possible for Mr. Reagan to sweep the region from Texas to Florida.

Mr. Johnson disagreed. "If you look at the Deep South, you have agriculture in desperate shape," he said. "You have unemployment still hovering around 10 percent, and a couple of cases higher, as a major issue in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama."

Republican strategists acknowledge that the economic situation in farm states is bad for the president, and Mr. Johnson said it could help Mr. Mondale in states such as Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri and in southern Illinois. Because of this, some people in Mr. Reagan's inner circle are fearful that the pivotal state of Illinois cannot be counted securely in the Republican column.

But for now, the Republicans assert that Mr. Reagan is well ahead

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Gunman in California Restaurant Kills 21 in Worst U.S. Mass Murder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN YSIDRO, California — An unemployed security guard described as "always mad at somebody" shot 21 persons to death Wednesday at a McDonald's restaurant here before police killed him.

It was the worst mass murder in U.S. history.

Nineteen other persons were injured, four critically. The incident lasted almost an hour and a half, until a police marksman killed the

gunman, James Oliver Huberty, 41. Seventeen persons, including the gunman, died inside the restaurant, and four more were killed outside. One died later of her wounds.

The dead, 12 of whom were under the age of 21, ranged in age from an five-month-old girl to a 74-year-old man.

Ten customers inside the restaurant escaped without injury; seven employees who hid in the basement were also uninjured.

Clad in camouflage pants and a black T-shirt, Mr. Huberty entered the McDonald's with a 9mm semiautomatic rifle, a 12-gauge shotgun and a 45-caliber pistol and began methodically firing at diners, employees and passersby.

"I've killed thousands, and I'll kill thousands more," a survivor quoted him as saying.

When the gunman died, he still had a shoulder bag full of ammunition and "more ammunition out in his car," said Lieutenant Paul Ybarra of the San Diego police. He added: "If he had not been shot, he would have injured a lot more people."

Mr. Huberty also fired on police and emergency vehicles when they arrived at the scene, which is near the main border crossing to Tijuana, Mexico.

"He continued firing alternately from a rifle and a handgun, reloading one when the other ran out," said a police spokesman.

Most of the killing occurred within minutes after Mr. Huberty

entered the restaurant at about 4 P.M., police said. He was shot to death by Charles Foster, a police officer, at about 5:15.

At first, police said, they restrained their sharpshooters because it was rumored that the gunman might have been holding 15 or more hostages. When the extent of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Other Tolls: In 1966, Texas Sniper Killed 16

United Press International

WASHINGTON — In the only other U.S. incident to approximate the scale of the McDonald's shooting, Charles J. Whitman, 24, killed 16 and wounded 30 in 1966 in an hour and a half of sniper fire from atop a tower at the University of Texas.

The night before, he had killed his mother and wife. He was shot dead by police.

Other killings by a single person on a single day in the United States included three in the shooting of 13 Chinese-American businessmen in Seattle in 1983 by Benjamin Ng; a shooting rampage in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1982 by George Banks; and a shooting on the streets of Camden, New Jersey, in 1949 by Howard Unruh.

Communists Leave French Government

Role Is Seen For Centrists

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — The French Communist Party left the Socialist-led government of President Francois Mitterrand on Thursday, assailing its economic policies. The move raised the possibility of a new political relationship between the Socialists and some elements of France's centrist parties.

After all-night meetings of the Communist central committee, and a 4 A.M. conference between its leaders and Laurent Fabius, the newly appointed Socialist prime minister, the party turned down four ministerial posts offered it in Mr. Fabius's cabinet. The move ended more than three years of participation in the government of Mr. Mitterrand.

The Communists, while accusing the Socialists of pressing economic policies that eliminate jobs and crush whole industries, said they still considered themselves part of the leftist parliamentary majority and that they would offer selective support to the government in the National Assembly. Georges Marchais, leaving a party meeting Wednesday evening, strongly criticized the Socialists' austerity program. The first test of their attitude is expected in a confidence motion next week.

Mr. Fabius later named a cabinet list made up of Socialists and two smaller leftist groups. Until the break Thursday, France had been, since 1981, the only major ally of the United States with Communists in its government.

From the cabinet of his predecessor, Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister retained External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Defense Minister Charles Hernu. Jacques Delors, who will become president of the Executive Commission of the European Community, was replaced as finance minister by Pierre Berégovoy, a close associate of Mr. Mitterrand.

[Reagan administration officials privately welcomed the departure of the Communists from the French cabinet, Reuters reported from Washington, but did not expect any early shift in domestic or foreign policy. The retention of Mr. Cheysson will help maintain continuity in the Washington-Paris relationship, officials said.]

The cabinet was composed largely of men with personal loyalty to the president, but of varying political loyalties. In an apparent effort to appeal to leftist Socialists who have criticized Mr. Mitterrand's economic policies, Jean-Pierre

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Georges Marchais, France's Communist Party leader, announcing Thursday that his party has left the government.

EC Appoints Delors As Thorn's Successor

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Jacques Delors, France's outgoing finance minister, has been appointed president of the Executive Commission of the European Community, the Irish government announced Thursday.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, as president of the EC's decision-making Council of Ministers, disclosed the choice in Dublin. A copy of the announcement was released in Brussels.

Mr. Delors will take over for the current president, Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, on Jan. 1, 1985.

Political analysts said a principal reason for Mr. Delors's acceptance of the EC job was his feeling that he would be unable to work effectively with the new prime minister of France, Laurent Fabius.

It is widely known that the two men had never got along and clashed occasionally while Mr. Fabius worked for Mr. Delors as budget minister, when the post was a junior one.

Mr. Delors is dedicated to the EC and encouraging greater European unity. Before joining the Socialist government in 1981, he was

chairman of the European Parliament's economic and monetary committee.

"He really has wanted to be deeply involved in European affairs again," a source close to the government said Thursday. "And since this really was Germany's turn at the EC job, it represented a coup for the French government, which Mitterrand obviously encouraged."

A key figure in the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand that resigned Tuesday, Mr. Delors was a last-minute entry in the unofficial running to head the 10-nation community.

The more prominently mentioned names had been External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson of France and the EC's industry commissioner, Etienne Davignon of Belgium.

Mr. FitzGerald said the choice of Mr. Delors was made in recent consultations with the heads of government or state of the 10 EC nations, and that all 10 agreed on him.

He is to be the chief executive of the Brussels-based executive commission that runs the day-to-day business of the EC. The commission also administers the two other lesser known branches of the EC, the European Coal and Steel Community and the nuclear power authority Euratom.

In his three years as Mr. Mitterrand's finance minister, Mr. Delors won an international reputation as a stern and effective leader.

A West German official in Brussels who asked not to be identified confirmed that his government had supported Mr. Delors, noting that no West German candidate had been formally offered.

It was generally agreed among EC leaders that West Germany could have had the presidency for the asking. However, Chancellor Helmut Kohl did not win broad support for Kurt Biedenkopf, a Christian Democrat, Mr. Biedenkopf's political standing was undermined by his failure to negotiate a quick end to the recent West German metalworkers strike.

Division on EC Budget

EC finance ministers discussed the community's 1984 budget on Thursday, divided over whether to raise new funds to prevent the group from running out of money before the end of the year. Reuters reported from Brussels.

Cargo Ban, Blockade Eased at 2 Channel Ports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DOVER, England — British dockers lifted a ban on freight movement at the Channel port of Dover on Thursday, bringing hopes of a breakthrough in the country's port strike.

French truck drivers, who had blocked French Channel ports in protest over the British dockers' action, lifted their blockade after learning the news from Dover.

But prospects of settlement of the 19-week-old coal miners' strike appeared remote.

A Dover harbor board spokesman said the dockers' ban on handling cargo, now four days old, was lifted. He said it was a permanent move, not just a temporary amnesty for truck drivers stranded at the ports by the dock strike.

Dockers' union officials said their workers could no longer wait for the conclusion of talks taking place with industrial mediators in London, which were going all day Thursday.

"We have now had a directive that the blockade has been lifted and that freight movement will be

moving normally," the port spokesman told reporters. "As far as we're concerned it is a permanent situation. We are now expecting inward traffic."

The ban on Dover freight was lifted just hours after truckers had threatened to blockade the port's ferry terminal, Britain's busiest, in a bid to force a settlement, bringing chaos to vacationers.

Meanwhile, the outlook for a settlement of the coal strike remained dim. Despite 13 hours of talks with the state-run National Coal Board, Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, said late Wednesday that there was no agreement.

The coal board offered to revise its plan to close 20 money-losing pits and eliminate 20,000 jobs. But the talks broke down over the board's demand that pits that cannot be operated profitably be shut and over Mr. Scargill's insistence that only exhausted mines be shut.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government launched an offensive Thursday against the coal and dock strikes, calling the disputes unnecessary, unreasonable and aimed at establishing a socialist state.

In a noisy session in Parliament, Mrs. Thatcher rejected the miners' demands.

"No government can accept such a blank check for taxpayers," Mrs. Thatcher said. She characterized the miners' attitude in the strike as "entirely unreasonable."

The government's vocal condemnation of the strikers marked a departure from its previous policy of not interfering in the protracted labor disputes.

The leaders of the dockworkers called the strike to protest the use of nonunion labor to unload iron ore at a steel plant that was being picketed by striking miners. But the port workers are now demanding the affirmation of a long-established dock labor agreement that guarantees jobs in the industry.

Most passenger ferries on the English Channel were running Thursday despite the partial blockade of French ports by truck drivers stranded by a British dock strike, after the new talks failed to

make progress in settling the related coal miners' strike.

While vacationers with or without cars packed channel ferries in both directions, trucks remained stranded on both sides of the Channel.

Truckers on the Continent, angry at being stranded by the dock strike, were using their vehicles to block the terminals at Calais, Dunkirk and Cherbourg. They renewed a threat to extend their blockade to other French ports if the talks taking place in London and Dover failed to settle the dispute.

Ferry services were operating normally from the French ports of Boulogne, Dieppe and Le Havre. Ferries at the Belgian ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge, blocked for part of Wednesday by Belgian and British truckers, resumed operations Thursday.

French port officials said more than 300 trucks had been stranded at French ports since Sunday. Some were being shipped to Portsmouth and Southampton from Le Havre. (Reuters, AP, UPI, NYT)

Gandhi Is Reshuffling Her Cabinet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reshuffled her cabinet, becoming foreign minister herself and replacing her home minister in an apparent move to placate critics of the government's policy in Punjab state.

In the shake-up Thursday, Mrs. Gandhi removed Prakash Chand Sethi, a close associate who had served as home minister since September 1982, and replaced him with P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Mr. Rao had been minister of external affairs or head of the Foreign Ministry for the last four years.

Government spokesmen said Mrs. Gandhi would personally take charge of the foreign affairs portfolio as part of the reshuffle, while

Mr. Sethi would become minister of planning.

Opposition leaders and some sections of the Indian media had demanded Mr. Sethi's resignation as home minister for failing to deal effectively with Sikh extremists in the Punjab.

S.B. Chavan, the former planning minister, will become a minister without portfolio, the government announced.

Army troops were deployed in the northwest border state of Punjab June 3 in an effort to stamp out increasing Sikh extremism, which has reportedly taken 400 lives this year. In June, the army fought a battle to destroy militant Sikhs who took refuge in their Golden Temple in Amritsar, an operation in which nearly 600 people were killed, according to the government, or more

than 1,200, according to unofficial sources.

Mrs. Gandhi said Wednesday that strict security measures would remain in force in Punjab until the situation returned to normal. On Thursday, a government spokesman denied reports, attributed to a senior army commander in Amritsar, that a "phased withdrawal" of troops had begun during the day.

The spokesman said there had been a "continuing process" of withdrawal for some time but a total pullout was out of the question while the threat of instability and violence existed.

In addition to the cabinet reshuffle, a change of army command in the Punjab was also announced Thursday. A Home Ministry spokesman said that the decision (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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U.K. Panel Assails Grants to De Lorean

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — A multiparty parliamentary committee has accused successive Labor and Conservative governments of "one of the gravest cases of the misuse of public resources" for many years in making huge grants to John Z. De Lorean to build his "dream car."

Mr. De Lorean's sports car factory near Belfast in Northern Ireland, set up under a 1978 agreement that the British hoped would provide 2,500 jobs in the economically blighted province, closed in October 1982, the day Mr. De Lorean was arrested on charges of trying to set up a cocaine deal to save his collapsing business.

Wednesday's report was issued by the powerful House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts, which has a role similar to that played in the United States by the General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress.

The committee's report said Mr. De Lorean had misappropriated the equivalent of \$17 million in-

tended to finance development work on the stainless steel, gull-winged sports car and diverted it to a Swiss bank account as well as to an entirely different project in the United States, reportedly the purchase of a ski equipment company.

"The evidence discloses a shocking misappropriation of public and private money," the committee's two-volume report declared, "and shows also that Mr. De Lorean's automobile companies received about £77 million of U.K. taxpayers' money and lost most of it within four years." At current exchange rates, £77 million equals about \$101 million but at the time it represented far more.

In apportioning responsibility for the De Lorean debacle, the committee said: "The blame for this lies principally with Mr. De Lorean personally but hardly any of those who dealt with him on behalf of the British taxpayer at a high level can escape substantial blame for their failure to prevent a substantial waste of public money."

From 1978, when the agreement

was signed, to 1982, when the automobile company went out of business, operating responsibility for the government was vested in a series of Northern Ireland ministers, including Roy Mason, a Labor member of Parliament, and Sir Humphrey Atkins, a prominent Conservative. Several commerce ministers of both parties were also involved.

There was no immediate comment by the government but Mr. Mason said he had "no regrets" about having aided Mr. De Lorean in Ulster, because "no private enterprise would go into West Belfast" where there is widespread and chronic unemployment.

[In Los Angeles, where Mr. De Lorean is on trial on charges of conspiring to possess and distribute 55 pounds (25 kilos) of cocaine, his chief lawyer, Howard L. Weitzman, said he had not seen the report. However, he criticized British officials for releasing it while the trial was in progress. "I find it a strange coincidence," he said, "that the British government, which is so concerned with publicity during a

criminal trial and a defendant's right to a fair trial, could cause a document to be disseminated, which could clearly cause a negative impact on John De Lorean's right to a fair trial."

Although giving Mr. De Lorean credit for building a factory from scratch, training a work force and eventually employing 2,600 people, the report the plans "were impracticable from the start and should not have been assisted." The report is only an advisory document for the use of the House of Commons.

The flamboyant son of a Detroit automobile foundry worker, Mr. De Lorean rose to become a \$650,000-a-year vice president of the General Motors Corp. before quitting to start the De Lorean Motor Co. in Puerto Rico and the Republic of Ireland refused to meet his terms for building his factory in their territory but the British were finally persuaded that his style and drive could make a success of the enterprise.

Of the 8,333 cars produced before the receivers were summoned in February 1982, 7,401 had been



John Z. De Lorean

shipped to the United States, the vehicle's sole market. Of those, only 3,347 had been sold. Many of the 5,000 cars had to undergo substantial modifications to correct defects before they could be delivered to the consumers.

Warsaw Seen Ready to Free 4 Main Critics

Most Dissidents to Gain In Amnesty, Emrys Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WARSAW — Poland's Communist authorities will include four prominent opposition intellectuals in an amnesty for political prisoners to be declared during the week-end, Western diplomats reported Thursday.

The diplomats, quoting Polish sources who had seen a draft of the amnesty legislation, said it covered Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec, members of the now-disbanded dissident Workers' Committee for Self-Defense, known as KOR.

The trial of the four dissidents on charges of plotting to overthrow the state was halted Wednesday pending a decision by the Sejm, Poland's parliament, on the scope of the amnesty. The Sejm is expected to pass the legislation Saturday.

According to the diplomats, the amnesty will apply to all 58 convicted political prisoners in Poland and to all other detainees awaiting trial on political charges.

The latter number about 600 and include seven senior officials of the banned Solidarity labor movement who are also accused of plotting to topple Communist rule.

Earlier, the Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, attacked the four KOR leaders in harsh terms.

"Recent years have shown that the KOR subversive activists worked like woodworms," the newspaper charged. "They managed to penetrate the outside of the national tree and cause it to disintegrate a little. But they failed to destroy the trunk."

"However, this does not take away from them the odium of political subversion that will stay with these gentlemen forever. The assessment of their political activity is clear."

Lawyers for the KOR leaders said the authorities were apparently indicating that, while the four might be released, they would be imprisoned again if they resumed political activity.

Mr. Kuron, meanwhile, launched his own attack on the regime Thursday, demanding the nonviolent overthrow of the country's Communist system, which he charged with provoking a national crisis.

"It is essential for Poles to topple the political system that will soon result in both a crisis of values and a fundamental crisis of the nation," Mr. Kuron's son, Maciej, reported his father as saying when he visited him in jail Thursday.

According to his son, Mr. Kuron and the three other KOR leaders ruled out violence. Instead, he advocated the formation of independent self-governing cells in all organizations and workshops to bring about the system's collapse.

He said armed conflict would inevitably lead to a clash with Soviet military forces and a loss of existing national sovereignty.

The system is defended by the Soviet Army," he said, according to his son. "To take up arms against it is fruitless and to be condemned," he said.

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, said Wednesday in a telephone interview at his home in the Baltic seaport of Gdansk that, if the four top KOR leaders were "released together with all remaining political prisoners, it will be the first step toward national reconciliation."

However, the Trybuna Ludu attacked, accusing the KOR leaders of being Western agents whose sole aim was to break Poland's ties with the Soviet Union and dismantle the Communist system, indicated that the defendants' activities would be remembered and held against them.

(Reuters, UPI)

21 Are Killed In California

(Continued from Page 1)
The carnage became known, the sharpshooters were given the order to open fire, and Mr. Huberty was said to have been killed within minutes.

Mr. Huberty lived with his wife and daughter in an apartment near the restaurant, where he had moved seven months ago from Ohio, Lieutenant Ybarra said.

The motives for the incident remained unclear. Early reports that Mr. Huberty had served in Vietnam were later described as untrue.

Neighbors said that Mr. Huberty had had an argument with his wife earlier in the day. They said Mr. Huberty's wife and daughter had visited the restaurant later, but had left before he arrived and began shooting.

He was dismissed last week from his job as a security guard at a condominium project, according to police.

Other neighbors said he had a violent personality and recalled incidents in which he had fired guns in the neighborhood.

(AP, LAT, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Beijing Rebuffs Hong Kong Plan

BEIJING (AP) — China said Thursday it had "no obligation" to honor a proposed government reorganization in Hong Kong that would give residents of the British colony more democratic rights before the Chinese take over in 1997.

In Hong Kong, Governor Edward Youde proposed Wednesday the some members of the colony's law-making and policy-making bodies be elected. All are now appointed. The Chinese statement, noting that the plan was drafted by the British side, said "the Chinese side undertakes no obligation to it." There was no elaboration.

In London on Wednesday, the British government rejected holding a referendum in Hong Kong on an eventual agreement to turn the colony over to China. But it said a special office would be set up to collect and assess differing views.

Japan Seeking Links With East Bloc

TOKYO (Reuters) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluveci of Hungary on Thursday that Japan wanted to increase cooperation with Communist countries, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The Japanese leader was replying to Mr. Faluveci's statement at the talks that Hungary had previously looked to Europe for economic ties but was seeking closer links with Japan, the official said.

Mr. Faluveci, who is on a one-week official visit to Japan, conveyed a message from Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who is to come to Tokyo in the autumn, the official said.

Iraq Claims Attack Near Kharg Island

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Iraq said Thursday it attacked a "very large naval target" southeast of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, and Gu shipping sources said an Iranian ship might have been hit.

There was no independent confirmation, but the sources said Iranian traffic on emergency radio channels had been active.

In Jeddah, a seven-state committee of the Islamic Conference Organization asked Sir Dawda Jawara, the president of Gambia, to hold mediation talks with Iran and Iraq.

Soyuz Links Up with Space Station

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet Soyuz spaceship carrying the first woman to make two space flights docked late Wednesday with the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, U.S. news agency said Thursday.

The woman cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, 35, is a test pilot who spent nine days in orbit aboard Salyut-7 in August 1982.

The three cosmonauts on the Soyuz T-12 and the three who have been aboard the space station since Feb. 9 held a party, with presents and letters from home, to celebrate the docking, Radio Moscow said.

Vienna Talks on Troop Cuts Recess

VIENNA (UPI) — East-West talks on the reduction of conventional forces in Europe adjourned for the summer Thursday with a continuing deadlock and little prospect for progress. They are scheduled to resume in September.

The negotiations are the only direct East-West arms control forum. At a news conference after a plenary session, the West defended its proposal presented April 19 and accused the East of unproductive tactics in its response. The East reiterated its blunt rejection of the proposal.

Israeli Office Near Beirut Still Open

BEIRUT (AP) — Israel's liaison office in the Christian suburb of Dbayeh remained open Thursday despite a Lebanese government order Wednesday that it be closed, and an Israeli colonel said he was waiting for orders from Jerusalem.

Israel claims the liaison office, guarded by Lebanese soldiers, operate under the 1983 troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel. President Amin Gemayel scrapped the agreement on March 5. But Israel still recognizes the pact.

Lebanese citizens are required to obtain passes from the liaison office to travel to Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon. There is usually a long line of people waiting outside the office to acquire passes.

Dutch Deliver Warning to UNESCO

PARIS (UPI) — The Netherlands, supporting earlier actions by the United States and Britain, has warned formally that it might withdraw from UNESCO, the Dutch ambassador to the organization said Thursday.

The ambassador, Martin Mounik, said he delivered a letter Wednesday to the office of the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at the agency's headquarters in Paris. The letter said that if reforms were not made by UNESCO and that if one or more member-states left the organization, the Netherlands would reconsider its membership.

The Dutch statement said it supported the United States, which in December threatened to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of this year unless "significant changes" were made in the organization. The statement also supported Britain, which said in April that it would review its membership by year's end unless there were "significant indications of change."

The British and U.S. complaints have centered on charges of politicization of UNESCO, the size of the agency's budget, its stance on the world news media, and the power of the UNESCO secretariat.

Quake in British Isles Causes Damage

LONDON (UPI) — An earthquake struck wide areas of Britain and Ireland Thursday morning, damaging buildings and toppling chimneys but causing only minor injuries to people.

Edinburgh University seismologists put the earthquake's intensity at up to 5.5 degrees on the open-ended Richter scale. The center for Euro-Mediterranean Seismic Research in Strasbourg, France, recorded it at 5.7 on the Richter scale.

British experts said it was possibly the strongest tremor in Britain since the Great Quake of 1884, when four persons were killed and 1,200 houses damaged. Experts said that about 400 earthquakes were recorded in Britain every year, but only about 16 a year were strong enough to be noticed by the public.

Vietnam Will Resume Talks on MIAs

HONOLULU (NYT) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Wednesday that the Hanoi government has agreed to resume discussions next month on the issue of nearly 2,500 Americans unaccounted for from the Vietnam War.

He made the disclosure in a speech to the Honolulu Council on Foreign Relations, after arriving Tuesday at the end of a 10-day trip to Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. On Tuesday, Vietnam released the remains of eight Americans, and they arrived Wednesday at Hickam Air Force Base here from Manila. A special armed forces detachment will try to confirm the tentative identifications.

For the Record

Britain has asked Spain to re-examine extradition laws between the two countries. Home Secretary Leon Brittan said Wednesday. Criminals who stole \$40 million in two London robberies have been widely reported to be living in luxury on Spain's Costa del Sol.

A committee of airline pilots from 14 countries recommended Thursday in Toronto that the 64-nation International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations support their Spanish colleagues' monthlong strike for shorter working hours.

Japan's nine electric power companies will invest 960 billion yen (\$3.95 billion) to build the country's first large-scale complex to enrich uranium and reprocess and store used fuel, it was announced Thursday. These operations are now handled by plants in the United States, France and Britain.

Sir Robert Muldoon, removed as New Zealand's prime minister in Saturday's election, apparently staved off a challenge to his leadership of the National Party on Thursday by indicating he would step down early next year.

Yehuda Cohen, 25, an Israeli Jew, was sentenced Thursday to 18 months in prison for conspiring to blow up the Dome of the Rock, a Moslem shrine in Jerusalem. He was the third defendant sentenced for the plot. A fourth is awaiting sentencing. The trial of a fifth suspect continues.

The first visit to West Germany of East Germany's president, Erich Honecker, is scheduled for Sept. 24-29 in Bad Kreuznach, the West German newspaper Bild reported Thursday. The visit has already been announced for late September or early October; a government spokesman called the newspaper report "absolute speculation." (AP)

Theodore V. Amzel, the chief fund-raiser for Kevin H. White while he was mayor of Boston, was sentenced Wednesday to a year in prison for illegally covering up a \$100,000 cash transaction for Mr. White's family. Mr. White has not been charged. (NYT)

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador arrived Thursday in Paris for his first visit to France. Mr. Duarte will hold talks with President François Mitterrand during his one-day visit, which follows a four-day stay in West Germany. (Reuters)

New Paris Finance Chief Plans to Tighten Squeeze

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pierre Bérégovoy, France's new finance minister, says his immediate priorities for the economy will be the reduction of the government's rising budget deficits and support for the modernization of industry and training of workers.

"I am horrified by deficits," he said Thursday just before attending his first cabinet meeting. "But I am also a pragmatist and the policy of rigor will certainly not change."

The former social affairs minister and former secretary-general at the Elysée Palace, who is also a longtime friend of President François Mitterrand, replaced Jacques Delors as minister of finance.

Mr. Delors, who was appointed Thursday as president of the European Community's Executive Commission in Brussels, was the architect of the French government's restrictive fiscal and monetary policies.

Sources close to Mr. Bérégovoy said that he would strive hard to be even tougher than his predecessor in achieving a prime goal of Mr. Mitterrand: generating budget savings of several billions of francs to facilitate tax cuts next year, while reducing the total budget deficit to

3 percent of gross national product or less. The rate is now about 3.5 percent.

"Clearly, he is in the job to be Mitterrand's top budget man and because the two men are close," said a knowledgeable senior U.S. diplomatic official. The official, among others, described Mr. Bérégovoy as warm, energetic, sincere and very tough as a negotiator.

The new finance minister, in short sleeves and appearing relaxed in his office Thursday, readily conceded what most observers consider his main weakness: a lack of international experience. He said that he would not only apply himself to getting on top of the complexities of world monetary questions but also "defend the interests of France."

However, Mr. Bérégovoy, 58, is known to oppose suggestions that the Socialist government devalue its currency a fourth time. He is a strong supporter of France's membership in the European Monetary System, which he has told foreign visitors is "our guarantee" for the currency's stability in world financial markets.

Mr. Bérégovoy was picked for the job mainly because of his tough and highly unpopular cost-cutting measures in the country's social se-



Pierre Bérégovoy

curity system. During 18 months as minister, he was able to trim government spending in French hospitals by half, from 20 to 10 percent of total spending. That was roughly equal to the inflation rate and played a key role in eliminating the system's chronic deficits last year.

He is widely admired for his ability to negotiate and, specifically, for his role in achieving a successful compromise agreement in May with workers striking at the Citroën automobile plants in the Paris area. The agreement ended the occupation of the plants, although it did not resolve all the issues.

ed foreign policy. Because the Socialists hold an absolute majority in the National Assembly, the Communists' decision to leave the government also is expected to have minimal practical effect on the mechanics of the legislative process.

Without an anchor in the government, there was some concern expressed, however, that the Communists, particularly through their ties with the General Labor Confederation, the largest French trade union, could become a disruptive element, involved in strikes and demonstrations.

Pointing to the Communists' increasingly limited usefulness as a buffer against labor troubles, some Socialists suggested that Mr. Mitterrand named Mr. Fabius knowing that his presence at the head of the government would raise the question of the Communists' participation.

Because Mr. Fabius, the former minister of industry, symbolizes the economic restructuring policies the Communists have attacked, these Socialists said Mr. Mitterrand gave the Communists the choice of retaining a share of power under potentially humiliating circumstances, or leaving, and taking the responsibility, in relation to leftist voters, for the breakdown in the unity of the left.

According to these Socialists, Mr. Mitterrand was now rid of a burdensome association with the Communists at a time when he had been forced into arguing that the left was not limiting civil liberties through its proposed reorganization of the largely Roman Catholic private school system.

On Wednesday night, the Communists said they were holding out for signs of "a new policy" toward unemployment and losses in individual purchasing power. After a central committee meeting ended at 8 A.M. Thursday, the party made its choice known.

In a statement, it said: "Unhappily, we find that the statements of the prime minister do not bring positive answers to the questions we've raised. It turns out he has decided to continue with a policy of 'rigor' — the restructuring described by the Communists as the cause of the country's economic difficulties."

"In the circumstances," the party said, "we do not believe we have the moral right to let the millions of men, women and young people who are battling with disappointments and fears, believe that we could respond to their expectations within the current government. We refuse to trick them, or to trick ourselves."

A spokesman for the Argentine Embassy in Bern also said that separate "conversations" continued with Swiss mediators "on an informal basis."

"It was the direct meeting with the British delegation that was discontinued," the Argentine spokesman said.

But later Thursday, Britain's for-

French Cabinet Approves Income-Tax Reductions

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — France's new Socialist government announced a package of income tax cuts within hours of taking office Thursday and promised further tax cuts in the years ahead.

The tax cuts, approved at a cabinet meeting called immediately after the government was formed, will take effect next year and should reduce the average Frenchman's income tax and social security tax bill by about 8 percent, the government spokesman said.

The reductions are intended to start fulfilling President François Mitterrand's earlier commitment to reduce the burden of direct taxation in France. From enjoying one of the lowest direct tax burdens in the West, France has become one of the highest taxed countries since the Socialists came to power three years ago.

"These cuts are not an exception, but the rule for the rest of my seven-year term of office," Mr. Mitterrand was quoted by his spokesman as telling the cabinet. "They will continue at the rhythm made possible by the success of the nation's economic redressment effort," the president added.

Political observers said the decision to announce the tax cuts immediately after the Communist Party withdrew from the government was intended to dramatize the new government's commitment to conservative economic policies designed to reduce inflation by controlling public spending; modernize French industry, and encourage private enterprise.

Next year's budget, due to be

made final in September, will largely determine the economic climate in the country during the campaign for the legislative elections in 1986.

Political commentators here generally believe that Mr. Mitterrand is now trying to capture the middle ground in French politics before contest by adopting more conservative and realistic economic policies than those the Socialists followed when they came to power.

The outgoing government was already moving in that direction, with policies designed to reduce inflation and cut the country's yawning trade deficit even though these forced up unemployment.

But the Communists refused to join the new government, formed Thursday after Prime Minister Laurent Fabius rejected their demand for a more expansionary economic policy aimed at cutting France's soaring unemployment rate, now forecast to rise from 2.3 million to 3 million next year.

Mr. Fabius has underscored the importance of the new government's attaches to phasing out uncompetitive industries and helping modern ones to grow by appointing Edith Cresson, a veteran Socialist politician who was foreign trade minister in the last cabinet, to the new post of minister of industrial redeployment.

The French reacted well Thursday to the change of government. Although it fell against the rising U.S. dollar like most other currencies, it kept its ground against other major European currencies, with bankers and dealers expecting the new government to continue and strengthen the moderate line taken by its predecessor.

Argentina and Britain End Talks on Falklands

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — Argentina and Britain on Thursday ended their talks on the Falkland Islands after less than 24 hours of discussions.

The Argentines accused the British of rejecting the issue that led to war two years ago: the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

There were indications before the meeting opened Wednesday evening in Bern that the two sides had differed on the agenda.

An Argentine government statement said that the question of sovereignty for the Falklands was the fundamental issue dividing the two countries, while the British government said that it was nonnegotiable.

Britain had said the purpose of the direct contact, the first since the war over the South Atlantic archipelago, was to restore diplomatic relations. Relations were broken because of the Falklands conflict. The islands are known in Argentina as the Malvinas.

A statement issued Thursday in Buenos Aires by the Argentine foreign minister, Dante Caputo, said: "The British delegation said it was not prepared to discuss sovereignty, which was contrary to the spirit of the invitation to meet in Bern, and which made it pointless to continue the present exchange."

Later, the Foreign Ministry denied that the talks had been broken off. "There is no rupture," a spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Argentine Embassy in Bern also said that separate "conversations" continued with Swiss mediators "on an informal basis."

"It was the direct meeting with the British delegation that was discontinued," the Argentine spokesman said.

But later Thursday, Britain's for-

Argentina has never formally declared an end to hostilities and, even now under the civilian rule of President Raúl Alfonsín, has kept alive its claim on the islands.

(UPI, Reuters)

Neighbors said that Mr. Huberty had had an argument with his wife earlier in the day. They said Mr. Huberty's wife and daughter had visited the restaurant later, but had left before he arrived and began shooting.

He was dismissed last week from his job as a security guard at a condominium project, according to police.

Other neighbors said he had a violent personality and recalled incidents in which he had fired guns in the neighborhood.

(AP, LAT, UPI)

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In a Gesture of Unity, Hart Praises His Rivals, Vows to Fight Reagan

By George Lardner Jr. and Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO—After 500 days, 29 primaries and \$12.8 million, the presidential campaign of Senator Gary Hart has ended where he always said it would—on the floor of the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Hart, speaking to convention delegates Wednesday night, sounded at times as if he were making a concession speech, congratulating his rivals. But at other times the Coloradoan sounded as if he did not want to quit—and many delegates sounded as if they did not want him to.

They rocked the convention hall with their cheers for five minutes before he spoke and demonstrated for 18 minutes afterward.

Speaking shortly before the balloting for the presidential nomination, Mr. Hart emphasized his "new ideas" message, quoting John F. Kennedy's statement that "the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans."

Mr. Hart, 47, said his campaign had led to "a torch, a torch of hope beyond the mundane politics of the moment, a torch of hope beyond the old arrangements and the favored alliances."

He said a new generation was coming of age, one bonded by sorrow over the assassinations of John and Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

"But we also marched together in movements that altered the course of American history: the civil rights movement, the women's movement, the environmental movement, the peace movement—and we will make history again."

Referring to the vote on the nomination that was to come, he told the delegates: "Whatever the outcome of your decision, I make to you two pledges: first, that I will

devote every waking hour and every ounce of energy to the defeat of Ronald Reagan, and second, that our party and our country will continue to hear from us."

And in a gesture of unity, it was Mr. Hart who asked convention delegates to give Walter F. Mondale the presidential nomination by acclamation Wednesday, after the Minnesota had won a majority on the roll-call vote.

Although Mr. Hart kept the facade of a fight to the end, he put aside the bitter feelings he sometimes expressed during the long campaign. He praised his rivals, especially Mr. Mondale, whom he called "my friend and colleague."

"You have honored me by being an opponent of unsurpassed grit, perseverance and determination," Mr. Hart said.

"To Geraldine Ferraro, a true political pioneer, I only regret that I did not pick you first."

"To the Republicans, I say this: Take no comfort from this Democratic family tussle," he added. "Ronald Reagan has provided all the unity we need."

It seemed a gracious close to a campaign of stunning highs and startling lows. Mr. Hart surprised observers by winning the nation's first primary in New Hampshire and then surprised them again by failing to capitalize on it.

The senator's final appeal for support Wednesday gave his supporters a last chance to vent their emotions at a convention where they have been overshadowed.

But the speech received mixed reviews from Democrats at the convention. Representative Louis Stokes of Ohio said it was "a good speech, not as good as Cuomo and Jackson."

He was referring to earlier speeches by Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. But Mayor Dianne Feinstein of



Gary Hart

San Francisco called the speech "very disappointing."

As he spoke Wednesday night, Mr. Hart's future was unclear. He ended the campaign with a debt estimated at \$3.5 million. And he faces a potentially expensive Senate election campaign in 1986.

Originally, his advisers hoped he would emerge at least as the vice-presidential nominee, to become the unofficial leader of a generation of younger party leaders.

But Mr. Mondale's selection of Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate, and the impressive performance of Mr. Cuomo as convention keynote speaker, diminished Mr. Hart's role here.

Mr. Hart's role here, Mr. Cuomo, 52, and Mr. Ferraro, 48, are near Mr. Hart's age, and could be expected to seek the Democratic nomination in 1988, if Mr. Mondale loses this fall.

Mr. Hart did establish a claim on the party leadership this year. He finished the primary season better than 450,000 popular votes behind Mr. Mondale nationwide. He actually won more primaries, 16 to 11, than Mr. Mondale.

But his handling of the campaign left many of his top supporters disillusioned with him.

Mr. Hart appeared on Wednesday to hint at another race for the presidency. But a Hart adviser, Frank F. Mankiewicz, said he did not think Mr. Hart had given much thought to his future.

Unions, Jewish Leaders Still Unhappy With Lance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO—Criticism of Bert Lance, Walter F. Mondale's general campaign chairman, is continuing at the Democratic National Convention, with leaders of Jewish groups and labor unions foremost.

"There are some uncomfortable feelings" about Mr. Lance's business dealings with Arab investors, said Hyman Bookbinder of the

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

American Jewish Congress. He cited "questions about whether Lance would have undue influence in foreign policy and other matters."

Mr. Lance was in financial trouble after he resigned under pressure as director of the Office of Budget and Management in the Carter administration in 1977. Purchases by an Arab investor of bank stock he owned and loans from a group of Arab investors solved many of his problems.

Union leaders are unhappy with Mr. Lance for his position on past labor legislation.

John Zaccaro, who apparently is about to become a footnote in the history books as the first husband of a major party's vice presidential candidate, almost squeaked the candidacy of his wife, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, 24 years ago.

"When we were getting married," Mr. Zaccaro said, "John said, 'Gerry, I don't want you to work.' I said, 'John, I'm a lawyer.'"

"He said, 'My mother never worked.' I said, 'I just won't get married if I have to spend my whole life at home.'"

In interviews conducted with The Los Angeles Times before and after Mr. Ferraro was selected as Mr. Mondale's choice, Mr. Zaccaro, 51, expressed unqualified support for her career even though, as he said long before the vice presidential candidacy seemed possible, "I really don't appreciate and don't like to get involved in politics."

"I really pride myself on being a private person," Mr. Zaccaro said Wednesday. "People don't know my business and what I do and where I go, but now it's a different story. I don't like the idea of losing my privacy and being pushed and nagged and probed. I'm not too happy about it, but it's something I'm going to have to accept whether I like it or not."

"I don't think we could have turned it down. My wife at this point is really a role model."

"This is destiny. The kids and I are very, very proud. I think it's a great moment of history."

If the Mondale-Ferraro ticket wins in November, Mr. Zaccaro said, he expects to stay in New York, running a successful real estate business inherited from his father. Whether he likes politics or not, his complete financial portfolio will be laid out in a disclosure statement.

With a slight limp, Edward M. Kennedy Jr., 23, walked to the podium and brought the delegates to

their feet Wednesday with an appeal on behalf of disabled Americans. Cancer forced amputation of his right leg 11 years ago.

His father, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, watched from the side of the platform; it was the senator's first appearance in the hall during this convention.

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a good president, not a good dis-

abled president," said the younger Mr. Kennedy.

Ten of the most observant visitors to the Democratic National Convention, taking notes on each little detail, came from Dallas, where they must make arrangements to host the Republicans next month.

The Dallas assistant city man-

ager, Levi Davis, particularly liked the way San Francisco is handling protesters.

The chief event scheduled for Thursday, following an introduction by Senator Kennedy, was Mr. Mondale's acceptance speech.

Earlier, Mr. Ferraro was to be nominated for vice president by Representative Barbara B. Kennelly of Connecticut.



Edward M. Kennedy Jr. is embraced by his father, the Massachusetts senator, after speaking to the convention on behalf of disabled people. Kennedy, 23, lost a leg to cancer.

Mondale: A Reputation for Caution

Loyalty, Hard Work Helped Candidate's Classic Rise

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO—"I used to dream that maybe I could be an alderman," Walter F. Mondale said this week as he recalled his childhood dreams of politics. "I grew up a poor kid in southern Minnesota, and here I am with a good shot at the presidency."

The Democratic Party's convention, which nominated Mr. Mondale as its presidential candidate Wednesday night, marked the end of a fierce campaign in which the former vice president staged a dramatic political comeback after unexpectedly losing early contests to Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

Mr. Mondale finally gathered enough delegates to claim the nomination and, in the process, surprised even his own staff with his bluntness, scrappiness and physical stamina.

Mr. Mondale's career embodies a classic American dream. He grew up in the Middle Western flatlands, one of seven children of an impoverished miner.

On a public level, his career embodies another classic American strain. Ambitious, shrewd and hard-working, Mr. Mondale was, and is, a Democratic liberal whose social commitment and zeal has been tempered by political caution.

Privately, Mr. Mondale is funny and bawdy, a man who enjoys loosening his shirt collar and smoking an expensive cigar and sipping Scotch. Publicly, however, he cloaks himself in buttoned-down formality, even stiffness.

Even his friends have conceded that Mr. Mondale is a complex figure, a politician whose determination to win the presidency is blurred by a natural reticence that somehow makes him far less formidable on television than in person.

Mr. Mondale's political rise has been marked by traditional liberal views tempered by an unflinching record and loyalty to political patrons, notably Hubert H. Humphrey, a fellow Minnesotan, and, later, Jimmy Carter.

In the Senate, Mr. Mondale's yearly approval ratings from the labor movement and the liberal Americans for Democratic Action hovered around 90 percent. Yet he won an important seat on the Finance Committee with the help of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, not a liberal favorite.

Senate critics said that Mr. Mon-

dale's 12-year career in the Senate was relatively modest, although others said that he played key roles on such issues as open housing and busing for racial integration. No major legislation bore his name.

Walter Frederick Mondale was born to a family of Norwegian ancestry in the tiny village of Ceylon, Minnesota, on Jan. 8, 1928. His father, Theodore Sigvard Mondale, was a farmer turned Methodist minister; his mother, Carlbel, was a part-time music teacher.

The candidate often speaks warmly in campaign speeches about his mother and her battle against cancer. He rarely mentions his father, who was apparently a stern and formidable figure.

In 1937, the Mondales settled in Elmore, Minnesota. In high school, Walter was a star on the football, basketball and track teams. He also earned money singing at weddings and funerals.

After graduating from high school in 1946, Mr. Mondale enrolled at Macalester College, a small school in St. Paul. He dropped out for a year after his father died in 1949, and then attended the University of Minnesota as soon as he had saved enough money. In 1951 he graduated cum laude with a bachelor's degree.

Ferraro Sees Role in Foreign Policy

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO—Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York said in an interview that her inexperience in foreign affairs would not prevent her from taking an active role in that area during the campaign and in a Democratic administration.

Ms. Ferraro, who was to be nominated Thursday as the vice presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, said that, if elected, she intended to represent the president on diplomatic missions and sit on the National Security Council.

Speaking of her lack of experience in foreign policy, Ms. Ferraro said, "I have been in the White House three and a half years and I haven't profited." She cited a speech Mr. Bush made recently in which he accused Walter F. Mondale of ignoring human rights violations in Nicaragua.

Late in 1946, Mr. Mondale witnessed a speech by Mr. Humphrey, then mayor of Minneapolis.

The college student "had never heard anything quite like it," wrote Finlay Lewis in his biography, "Mondale." Mr. Mondale shook hands with Mr. Humphrey, who introduced the young man to Orville L. Freeman, Mr. Humphrey's campaign manager.

Soon Mr. Mondale was organizing student volunteers to help Mr. Humphrey. Mr. Freeman, later secretary of agriculture in the Kennedy administration, and others in the struggle to remove ultra-leftists from the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

Mr. Mondale worked in Mr. Humphrey's campaign for the U.S. Senate and, in 1949, went to Washington with Mr. Humphrey to serve as executive secretary of Students for Democratic Action. In 1950 Mr. Mondale managed Mr. Freeman's unsuccessful bid for state attorney general.

Mr. Mondale served as an army enlisted man from 1951 to 1953 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Upon his discharge he enrolled at the University of Minnesota Law School.

On a blind date, he met Joan Adams, the daughter of a minister. After a brief courtship, the two were married. They have three children, Ted, 26, a Mondale campaign worker, Eleanor, 24, an actress in Hollywood, and William, 22, a sophomore at Brown University.

Mr. Mondale practiced law from 1956 to 1960 before Mr. Freeman, then Minnesota's governor, appointed him state attorney general to fill an unexpired term. In 1964 he was appointed to the U.S. Senate to fill Mr. Humphrey's seat when Mr. Humphrey became vice president.

Mr. Mondale's reputation for caution marked his Senate career, a reputation that became harder to shed after he dropped out of the 1976 presidential race in 1974, saying he did not have "the overwhelming desire to be president."

As vice president, Mr. Mondale emerged as an influential adviser to Mr. Carter.

Mr. Mondale found himself out of public office for the first time in 20 years when Mr. Carter lost his bid for re-election in 1980. Almost immediately he began planning his 1984 presidential campaign, and on Feb. 21, 1983, announced his candidacy.

Tax on Citizens Abroad Opposed by Democrats

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON—The Democratic platform approved in San Francisco includes a provision pledging a Democratic administration to work toward elimination of U.S. taxation of Americans living abroad and for their possible inclusion under Medicare coverage.

The adoption of this plank in party policy climaxed a yearlong lobbying effort by Democrats abroad aimed at Walter F. Mondale, the party's new presidential nominee, and his political staff, said Andy Sundberg, chairman of Democrats Abroad.

The new provision says: "Americans abroad play a vital role in promoting the ideals, culture and economic well-being of the United States. They are entitled to equitable treatment by their government and greater participation in decisions which directly affect them."

It says the party will "consider ways to: protect their rights; eliminate citizenship inequities; make it easier for them to vote; have their interests actively represented in the federal government; provide them with fair coverage in federal social programs; honor the principles of residency in taxation; and ensure the adequate education of federal dependents abroad."

U.S. law now imposes federal income tax provisions on all American citizens, regardless of residency, although citizens abroad are permitted to exclude the first \$75,000 of earnings and a credit is allowed for foreign taxes paid.

Americans living overseas have argued that this put them at an economic disadvantage compared to foreign citizens doing similar work. Some U.S. companies abroad have hired foreign nationals to replace Americans rather than subsidize the cost of higher taxes for American employees.

Mondale Strategy to Hinge On South and Farm States

(Continued from Page 1)

in important states such as California, Texas and Florida, with a combined total of 97 of the 270 electoral votes needed for victory. Robert S. Strauss, a former Democratic national chairman who is a strong Mondale backer, is among those who concede that point.

In all three states, the Mondale camp insists that Ms. Ferraro has produced a new unpredictable element.

"The most heartening thing I have seen in the past few days is the response in Florida to having Ferraro on the ticket," Mr. Lance said.

In California and virtually the entire West except for Hawaii, Washington and Oregon, Democratic hopes are slimmer. But Mondale lieutenants and California analysts have suggested that Ms. Ferraro could energize women and excite younger voters and thus make the California contest more of a race.

But Texas is widely considered to be more of a battleground than the other two states. Since it became a state in 1845, no Democrat

has won the presidency without Texas.

The Mondale strategy there is to try to repeat the pattern of the 1982 gubernatorial campaign when Mark White put together a coalition of middle-class whites and black and Hispanic voters on top of a huge voter registration drive to upset the Republican incumbent, William P. Clements.

Mondale strategists have made it clear that with the inclusion of Ms. Ferraro on the ticket, they count on the big industrial states of New York and Pennsylvania and hope for Ohio and Illinois.

With her immigrant background and blue-collar home district in New York City, Ms. Ferraro has given them new hope of winning from Mr. Reagan some of the blue-collar ethnic voters he won in 1980.

But a New York Times-CBS News Poll conducted immediately after her selection July 12 showed that while her selection generated enthusiasm among younger voters, it encountered resistance among the elderly and among middle-aged men.

Reagan Tells 13 Caribbean Leaders U.S. Has Helped Region's Economy

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—President Ronald Reagan told 13 Caribbean leaders on Thursday that his administration had reversed the "bleak" economic prospects and confronted the "forces of tyranny" in the region.

In remarks to the leaders at a conference here, Mr. Reagan pointed to the invasion of Grenada in October as the prime example of halting what he called "a Communist power grab" in the Caribbean.

3 Held, 3 Sought, In Drug Operation Tied to Managua

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON—Federal drug enforcement agents have arrested three persons in Miami and obtained arrest warrants for three others, including an aide to the interior minister at Managua, charging they smuggled 1,452 pounds (660 kilos) of cocaine from Nicaragua into the United States.

U.S. officials said Wednesday that the arrests were part of a major Drug Enforcement Administration investigation that had uncovered evidence of the direct participation of an aide to the minister, Tomas Borge Martinez, in a conspiracy to process cocaine in Nicaragua for distribution in the United States. Mr. Borge himself was not charged.

The officials, speaking on condition that they not be identified, said U.S. intelligence sources had obtained a photograph showing Mr. Borge standing with Pablo Escobar Gaviria, one of two Colombian nationals now being sought, as a plane was being loaded June 25 with cocaine at the Managua airport. Circumstantial evidence also links Humberto Ortega Saverio, the defense minister of Nicaragua and brother of the chief of state, Daniel Ortega Saverio, to the scheme, the U.S. officials said.

They said the photograph of Mr. Borge was taken by a camera hidden in the plane by U.S. intelligence agents. They refused to release or show the photograph of Mr. Borge, saying that the material was part of a continuing criminal investigation. In Managua, Mr. Borge dismissed the U.S. charges. "It would be lacking seriousness on my part," he said. "I respond to that accusation."

Bond of \$10 million each was set for Carlos A. Bustamante, 31, a Colombian; Paul Eisel, 37, a Colombian living in Miami; and Felix Dixon Bates, 34, of Miami. Warrants were issued for Frederico Vaughan, Mr. Borge's aide; Jorge Luis Ochoa and Mr. Escobar.

His speech, on the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, came one day after the Mr. Reagan called Nicaragua a "totalitarian dungeon" in a new public offensive aimed at gaining congressional approval for additional aid to anti-Sandinist rebels.

Meeting with the Caribbean leaders at the University of South Carolina, Mr. Reagan addressed criticism that the Grenada invasion was a risky display of U.S. military might.

"Let us always remember the legitimate use of force for liberation versus totalitarian aggression for conquest," he said.

Mr. Reagan added: "We saved the people of that troubled island, we restored their freedom, we revived their hope in the future, and we prevented danger and turmoil from spreading beyond Grenada's shores."

"White House officials say the Grenada invasion, in which 18 U.S. servicemen were killed, is one of Mr. Reagan's big foreign policy successes."

"What was happening in Grenada was not an isolated incident," Mr. Reagan said. "The Soviet bloc and Cuba have been committing enormous resources to undermining our liberty and independence."

The Caribbean leaders have been seeking increased economic aid from the United States, and Mr. Reagan responded Thursday by talking about aid he has already provided through the Caribbean Basin Initiative, his plan to promote private industry and investment among the non-Communist nations of the region.

The initiative allowed duty-free entry to a wide range of products and provided \$350 million in supplementary aid to finance critical imports from the United States to the Caribbean and Central America.

While it is generally popular among business groups, the lifting of textile quotas has met with opposition from American manufacturers and labor unions facing stiff foreign competition.

Mr. Reagan said the United States "has been hard-pressed economically, but we've done our best to provide help and hope." He said the initiative is "part of our broader, overall economic strategy to improve economic vitality in the region."

The White House distributed a statement noting that U.S. economic aid to the Caribbean "will double under the Reagan administration" from \$169 million to about \$370 million pending before Congress.

The Caribbean leaders have expressed some anxiety about growing U.S. aid to Central America, which they fear could divert attention from their own needs.

Referring to Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan said "the situation in Nicaragua is not promising," but he suggested that "conflict in the region would subside" if the Sandinist government would "permit free elections, respect human rights and establish an independent nation."

But, Mr. Reagan said, "no person committed to democracy will be taken in by a Soviet-style sham election" to be held in November.

Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported from Washington: In remarks to 200 civic leaders on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said, "The Sandinist revolution is a revolution betrayed, a revolution that has left in its wake a trail of broken promises, broken hearts and broken dreams."

"The Nicaraguan people," he said, "are trapped in a totalitarian dungeon, trapped by a military dictatorship that oppresses, impoverishes them while its rulers live in privileged and protected luxury and openly boast their revolution will spread to Nicaragua's neighbors as well."

Also Wednesday, the U.S. representative to the Organization of American States, J. William Middendorf 2d, accused Nicaragua of failing to honor commitments made to that group in 1979 to respect human rights and hold free elections.

Further, the White House made public a report describing Nicaragua as the center of Soviet-Cuban subversion in Central America.

The administration's actions, according to national security officials, were timed to pave the way for a renewed effort to get \$21 million in additional aid for Nicaraguan rebels when Congress reconvenes next week.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Mondale Wins at Last

"I hope he does not coast easily to the nomination... For if he is not challenged seriously in the primary, he will never have to rise above and reconcile the many contradictions of the Democratic Party." That is what Hamilton Jordan, Jimmy Carter's political strategist, wrote about Walter Mondale a year ago, and he sure has got his wish. If there is one thing Walter Mondale has not been able to do in the last year, even in this last week, it was to coast. What remains to be discovered now is whether Mr. Mondale's other wish can be fulfilled — whether Walter Mondale, or anyone, can bring Democrats together.

The San Francisco convention has heard plenty of uncommonly interesting oratory. But the former vice president, stolid reputation notwithstanding, has risen to dramatic occasions before. Mr. Mondale, the man who supposedly did not have enough fire in his belly, who supposedly was not tough enough to win — stands, finally, at the crest of triumph.

After flattening seven rivals in Iowa in February, he struggled back from defeat in New Hampshire and failed, repeatedly, to seal his triumph in Illinois in March, Ohio in May and California in June. Then he cleverly substituted the aura of victory for the fact. He announced that he had won. He summoned vice presidential prospects. He brooded no doubt about his nomination. He was probably right, but obstacles remained at the convention. Could he keep the party platform from being defaced by the graffiti of overzealous Hart and Jackson supporters? Could he finally bring them gracefully within the fold?

This week the Mondale forces sweated their way past all the obstacles. Even the final platform fights came down to hair-splitting — "quotas" versus "verifiable measurements" for affirmative action. With all its concessions to the Hart and Jackson forces, the platform turned out flat and windy, but also moderate and practical, just the thing for a moderate and practical candidate named Mondale.

Jesse Jackson checked out in high, if protracted, political style: as someone wise cracked, "Jesse's finest two hours." His apology for having possibly "caused anyone discomfort, created pain or revived someone's fears" extended particularly to Jews. And he raised one of the few interesting political ideas of the campaign when he challenged his native South to shed what he called its "unnatural conservatism." As the nation's poorest region, he said, it "has the least to conserve" if only its poor blacks and whites were not distracted by flag-waving and false prophets.

Wednesday night it was Gary Hart's turn. The Colorado senator had often sniped at Walter Mondale, implying, for instance, that his opponent was motivated by an "inordinate need for power." But addressing the convention Mr. Hart, too, was gracious, pledging energetic support for the ticket.

And Walter Mondale, decent, dogged, a private man but also a highly professional politician, moved to his moment of triumph, nomination by the disparate Democrats. He is what their nominee probably has to be: someone who has kept credible ties to cities, farmers, unions and minorities, without forfeiting respect from the party's intellectual class.

Not even that reach can suffice, however, against so popular a president as Ronald Reagan, unless it can resolve the contradictions to which Hamilton Jordan referred. Can Walter Mondale, with Geraldine Ferraro of working-class Queens, also bring back the working class? Only if they do can the Democratic Party again become the majority party.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Toward Real Arms Control?

Any U.S.-Soviet agreement to hold talks on anti-satellite weapons is significant if it creates a climate favorable to overall arms control negotiations. However, negotiations must not be used as a tool to expand armaments, as has been the case for other postwar arms control talks. The main immediate problem is to reduce weapons on land, such as SS-20s, Pershing-2s and cruise missiles. Controlling the arms buildup in space may be the main problem in the 21st century, but the best way to break the current stalemate would be to reach some compromise on medium-range missiles.

— Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

China and Nonproliferation

The Chinese obviously want American technology. But they are balking at efforts by the Reagan administration to get them to agree to safeguards for preventing the transfer of nuclear materials and technology to countries that have no nuclear weapons. The administration should stand firm in insisting that the terms of the U.S.-China agreement adhere closely to the provisions of the U.S. Nuclear

Nonproliferation Act, which requires such safeguards. China already is alleged to have helped Pakistan in its program to develop nuclear weapons, and should not be given American technology without providing guarantees that the technology won't contribute to further nuclear proliferation.

— The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant.

In Paris, the End of an Anomaly

The Communists' presence in the French government could only be regarded as an anomaly, and the anomaly has now ended. There are no longer Communists in the governments of those few European countries — Finland, Iceland, Portugal — which had them during the past decade. The historic compromise in Italy brought the PCI into the "governing majority" for a time, but never into the government. In Paris, [the Communists] departure is due much more to economic policy differences than to the strains of opposed international solidarities. Yet those solidarities exist, and it would have required a sort of miracle for the government to escape durably from the logic of the blocs.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Mondale Can Assemble, but Can He Lead?

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO — It has been a convention of good feelings, far happier than what most of the Democrats expected before they got here. The hall has resounded with real emotion, the cheers and tears of reality. The professionals know that the daunting problems of the party have not gone away.

One solid reason for optimism is the sense that the party has expanded its human base. The choice of Geraldine Ferraro as candidate for vice president added an enormous potential constituency of women. Recognition of Jesse Jackson as a serious political force, the first black to speak from a convention rostrum as a genuine candidate, may energize a new black constituency.

No one who saw the reaction to Ms. Ferraro and Mr. Jackson, who felt the currents in the convention hall, will underestimate the political possibilities of their roles. But there is another side to the demographic story.

President Reagan has lagged among women, and the gender gap may widen. He has little support among blacks, and more of them may come out to vote. But among white men, and especially the young, Mr. Reagan is way ahead. Polls give him an overwhelming lead — 30 points

or more — among white men under 40. Can the Democrats hope to win a national election unless they change those figures?

A central problem here is the changed character of American society. It is a country now of suburbs, of mass affluence or the scent of it, and images absorbed from television. Ronald Reagan knows brilliantly how to appeal to the votes of that new America. Do the Democrats?

In that framework, consider the outstanding speech of the convention, Governor Mario Cuomo's keynote address. The rhetoric was thrilling, the delivery masterful. With a small gesture of his hand, Mr. Cuomo brought the crowd to silence. Some old-timers said it was the greatest political speech they had heard. It was as electrifying as any I remember, and I have been going to political conventions for 30 years.

But when the post-mortem analysts looked at Governor Cuomo's speech, they were divided over its political usefulness. And in their division we can see the Democrats' dilemma.

Critics said the New York governor looked too much to a past America, really the Depression

America that Franklin Roosevelt faced as a candidate in 1932. Mr. Cuomo talked of a country divided between royalty and rabble, with homeless people sleeping on the streets, with hungry people in the richest society in history.

There are hungry and homeless Americans. But, the critics said, most voters would not recognize this picture of such a divided society — because statistics do not support it. Most people feel reasonably well off, and the Cuomo images had no meaning to a family watching him on television in a suburban ranch house. Moreover, in the critics' view, the speech offered no sense of possibility, no vision of an alternative future.

The other way of looking at it is that Mr. Cuomo was giving Democrats a feeling of what they stand for — of who they are. As Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan put it, "he created a memory." At a time when many Democrats have no sense of the party's historic function, he told them it was a party of inclusion, a party that brought the despised and rejected to a place at the table of human acceptance.

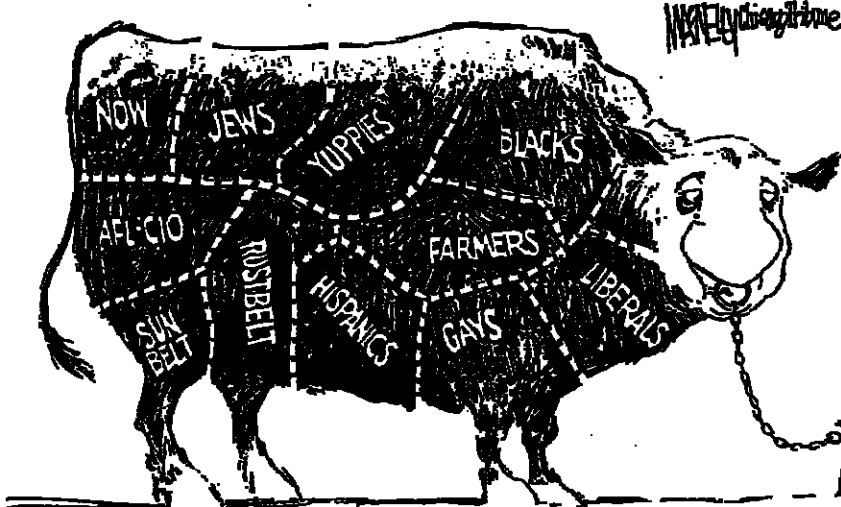
That theme of caring was at its most powerful, I thought, when Mr. Cuomo turned it abroad. Today, he said, "we have no real commitment to our friends or to our ideals, not to human rights, not to Sakharov, not to Bishop Tutu and the others struggling for freedom in South Africa."

There is the difficulty facing the Democrats today. Their tradition of human concern is not needed any less. In a world of tyrannies it is needed more, and Reaganism will not help the victims — in the Soviet Union, South Africa or elsewhere. But the ordinary voter has his own concerns. He does not want to hear what sounds like a message warning that he cannot keep what he earns. He does not want to be told that he is selfish. He will respond only if he sees new, affirmative possibilities.

The one way America moves, short of crisis, is in response to presidential leadership. And that is the other Democratic question, the one that never left people's minds at this convention even as they cheered. Can Walter Mondale lead?

A Democratic optimist, figuring the pluses of the convention, can put together the electoral votes for victory this fall. Ethnic return to the Democrats; blacks turn out in the millions; women move; the party carries the Northeast, the Middle West and enough of the South. But it still depends on the candidate for president.

The New York Times



Meanwhile, the Convention Has Taught Its Lessons

By Flora Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO — Since the party's candidates for president and vice president are likely to be known well before the opening nowadays, there is a question of whether political conventions still serve a purpose.

The Democratic Convention here is confirming that indeed they do. Unlike those in other countries, American political parties do not have cards and dues. Their structure is loose. The only way to tell how many people adhere is by asking, through the ballot box or opinion polls, or by holding a meeting.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the convention is the party, the proof of its existence, its definition and renewal. The funny hats, the oratorical bellows and the responding whoops are the ornaments, the surface signs of life. The maneuvers, the back-room deals and tricky plays are the gestures, reflexes of the nervous system.

But it is at conventions that the body politic shows its shape, stretches its muscles, forms its personality. They show who is in the cast and who are spectators, who seek to represent democracy and who are content to be represented. The Democrats here reflect dramatically how much has changed in

the composition of American politics. Jesse Jackson's people wear rainbow-colored ribbons, but they signify the emergence of blacks with a determined, self-conscious demand for a share of power.

They know it. Mr. Jackson told a caucus that they had come from picking cotton to picking presidents, that they matter now, that they can turn and go after the ball wherever. At his command, the delegates stood, held hands and bowed their heads. Some women wept openly. Others shouted, "preach, preach." It is the third stage of an evolution that went through the patient dedication of the civil rights campaign, the violent frustration of the black power movement, and is grasping for political maturity.

It seems a pity that the first truly national black political figure has so much of the demagogue about him, such an air of irresponsibility. There are a lot of other sturdier, more reliable black politicians. But then, American politics has always had a strong streak of demagoguery.

Emotion is a lever to lift people out of submissive lethargy and give them the energy of confidence. But the response to New York's Governor

nor Cuomo demonstrated the limits of demagogic appeal, though. His theme was unity, but he argued for seeking it through reason. His method was dignity. He did not raise his voice, grin or growl. But the convention listened to him more attentively than to the movers and shakers, and he became its hero. Many wished he were its candidate.

The demagoguery of Democrats, palpable beneath the hype and the ritual display of cheer, comes from awareness of their divisions and the destructive effect of their factional fighting. They are a potpourri of groups, hardly a coalition, despite Mr. Jackson's last-minute apology and promise to be cooperative.

A Mondale floor leader said he wondered whether the Democrats should try to be a national party at all, or instead let the organization come through the factions and negotiation of alliances. Another veteran convention-goer said the trouble was that the old regional leadership that could arrange swaps had broken down. The major players come from Washington, cut off from the blocs they could deliver.

But the country is different, and the convention was forcing recogni-

tion of that. It is made up of a lot of different interests, people who feel they are separate communities and who want the nation to pay them heed. Still, the main problems are more national than ever, less amenable to trade-off solutions.

War and peace, the state of the economy, social protection and America's inextricable involvement with the rest of the world — all that cannot be addressed on anything below the national scale. National parties, big programs and broad policies are more important now. That is not always obvious at the state and local levels, where the priorities don't look the same.

The convention knocks heads together. It sends people home with the message that they have to take more into account. It offers a way into the political establishment for outsiders, women, the young, political newcomers as well as ethnic groups. At the same time it imposes the disciplines of accommodation on people who have only learned the more exciting skills of mobilization. Without political conventions, there would scarcely be national parties. And without the parties, government would be in even greater difficulty than it is.

The New York Times

Verification: Less Than Certitude Can Be Enough

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — In the politics of arms control, "verification" is the equivalent of the mythical "sick relative": easy to invoke, awkward to disprove and effective in unscrupulous hands.

More will be heard about verification of arms control agreements as the United States and the Soviet Union head for negotiations in Vienna next fall. It is really meant? The answer, on the basis of past usage, is that it means anything the interested parties choose to mean.

For American hard-liners, verification of an arms control agreement requires a quantity of information at least a notch or two beyond what the xenophobic Soviets would consider tolerable. For devotees of arms control, verification means less-than-perfect information about Soviet weaponry, but enough to alert Americans to an arms control agreement which imperils U.S. national security. The

same argument is applied to newer arms control concerns such as cruise missiles, mobile land-based missiles and anti-satellite weapons.

Arguments rage over whether the Soviet antipathy to close inspection derives from paranoia or guilt. But the real issue has nothing to do with the mysteries of Russian motivation. Rather, it concerns how much Americans have to know about what the Russians are doing to make certain they are not secretly pulling ahead.

Publicly available data suggest that at some distance considerably short of comprehensive information, one can be extremely confident of one's ability to detect cheating in plenty of time to protect security. In that sense, adequate verification can satisfactorily substitute for perfect verification. How is it achieved? The best-known means are space-based sur-

veillance satellites, with optics so sophisticated that they can clearly photograph objects as small as six inches (15 centimeters) long. But there are many other methods, whose value varies according to the weapons or situations they are monitoring. Ground-based and sea-based radars, long-range monitoring of internal Soviet telecommunications and plain old-fashioned espionage are all contributors to a mosaic of understanding.

There may be holes in that mosaic, but the question is whether the Soviets can use them to achieve a strategic advantage. The track record of East-West armament agreements suggests not — and it is a lengthy one, including the Outer Space Treaty, the Seabed Treaty, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, SALT-1 and the unratified but mutually observed SALT-2.

Both sides have made allegations of questionable activities, but all of these were satisfactorily resolved by a little-known Soviet-American group set up after SALT-1, the Standing Consultative Commission. With the Soviets now indicating strong interest in arms negotiations, there is special importance in determining how far they are willing to go on "adequate" verification — the term for letting the other side in for a close look. The issue becomes important because of technological developments that might outrun existing verification techniques. Among these are small, mobile land-based missiles and radar-evading cruise missiles.

Neither of these weapons yet figures very large in the superpowers' arsenals, which makes it all the more important to work out a deal for existing armaments and to develop verification techniques in which there can be confidence for controlling the next generation of weapons. Mischief-makers can conjure up fearful scenarios about shortcomings in verification. The important point is that we should know enough, not that we know everything.

The writer is editor of the newsletter Science & Government Report.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

For Faith Cossa, Israeli policies are "contradictory to basic American principles." The facts are that Israel is the only democratic country in the region. It is America's best friend and only reliable ally in the Middle East. It is prepared to defend its freedom against enemies bent on its destruction. American support for Israel should be judged on these basic facts.

LETTERS

America and Israel

In response to the opinion columns on U.S.-Israel relations by Robert G. Kaiser (June 1, 2 and 4), and the June 25 letter from Faith Cossa:

The real test lies in the principles of compassion who accept money from political action committees that support Israel no matter what the government of Israel does. "I voted against my conscience" some congressmen admit, but they don't want their names mentioned. The next step is to state their names and say with pride that they refused to be bribed.

M.P. HIGGSMITH, Aarguen, Switzerland.

For Faith Cossa, Israeli policies are "contradictory to basic American principles." The facts are that Israel is the only democratic country in the region. It is America's best friend and only reliable ally in the Middle East. It is prepared to defend its freedom against enemies bent on its destruction. American support for Israel should be judged on these basic facts.

WILLIAM OAKFIELD, Leicester, England.

FROM OUR JULY 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A U.S.-German Patent Treaty

BERLIN — American inventors and merchants are reported to be hopeful of increased business and of much more convenience and simplicity in methods resulting from the German-American treaty relating to patents. Mr. Charles L. Sturtevant, patent lawyer, of Washington, said: "The entire point is comprised in the suspension of the paragraph of German law requiring foreign patents to be worked within three years, under penalty of nullification. With this injunction out of the way, the field here will be more profitable for both the American and the German." Mr. W.H. Boyer, vice president of the Union Special Machine Company, said: "The new agreement means much to the holders of American patents."

1934: Strike Ends in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — Collapse of the general strike which has held the San Francisco area in its grip for four days and seriously affected business along the entire Pacific Coast was signaled [on July 19] when the strikers' strategy committee, representing the city's 120 unions, ordered their men to return to work immediately. The vote to end the strike was 194 to 174. The committee acted on assurance that the grievances of the maritime unions, which precipitated the general walkout, would be arbitrated. The city is slowly recovering from the paralysis which marked the walkout. Whether the collapse of the general strike will also end the longshoremen's walkout, which began May 9, depends on arbitration moves.

The U.S.-China Deal Worries Europe

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — European nuclear circles are paying close attention to the nuclear agreement with China which President Reagan initiated in Beijing last April and which is now stalled in Washington.

West Germany, Britain, France and Italy are actively competing with the United States for nuclear sales worldwide and to China in particular — the more so as President Reagan, moving away from Jimmy Carter's confrontational approach on non-proliferation issues, has focused primarily on maintaining a strong U.S. position in world nuclear commerce.

The Chinese nuclear deal is becoming a major test of American intentions. Flexibility in the U.S. stance on the highly sensitive issues of verification and safeguards would be interpreted as a revealing symptom.

Europeans have noted that even countries with a recognized degree of risk have received, in the past four years, the benefit of relaxed U.S. export policies. Argentina and South Africa are two among several examples. But China is not an ally; it is an increasingly important world power pursuing a policy of its own that frequently clashes with that of the Western nations in the Third World.

This is the core of the problem. The West can hardly try now to restrict China's capacity to build nuclear weapons for its own national needs; they may well succeed in making a deal. But the consequences would transcend the commercial field.

Concern about potential Chinese nuclear sales to the Third World is due in part to the anti-Western stance of several of those nations.

If there is an area in which Chinese policies and those of the United States and many of its European allies diverge, it is precisely the attitude toward some of the left-oriented developing nations. The Chinese officially reaffirm their commitment to Marxist ideology and assert their right to help the leftist movements and regimes in the developing nations. The transfer of nuclear military know-how to those nations would certainly not be in the interest of the Western democracies.

Verification has become a fundamental requirement in the U.S. government's policy for international deals in the nuclear as well as in the broader politico-military field. Inadequate verification, for example, was considered the main reason for the nonratification of SALT-2; and the United States is prepared to sign a chemical weapons ban only if it contains strict verification rules. The European allies would have good reason to be surprised if a more relaxed U.S. policy on verification finally prevailed in the nuclear deal with China.

International Herald Tribune

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The Case For Family Planning

By Robert R. Lynd

WASHINGTON — The case for family planning is a familiar one. It is the case of the underdeveloped countries, where the population is growing so fast that the country cannot support it. It is the case of the developed countries, where the population is growing so fast that the country cannot support it.

Israel's Labor Party May Win Knesset Plurality but Have Trouble Forming Coalition

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Although all of Israel's major pollsters are now predicting that the Labor Party will win the largest number of seats in the elections Monday, Labor's ability to put together a coalition government remains in doubt.

With five days to go before Israel's 2.65 million eligible voters go to the polls to cast their ballots for the 11th parliament, the latest polls show Labor, led by Shimon Peres, with a solid, but in most cases shrinking, lead over the Likud bloc led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The most recent Smith poll, published by the Jerusalem Post on Friday, shows Labor winning 39.5 percent of the vote, down from 44 percent a month earlier, and Likud winning 29.5 percent, an increase of 1.5 percentage points over last month. A poll published by the newspaper Yedioth Ahronot the same day estimated Labor winning 51 seats to Likud's 41, after earlier showing Labor ahead 53 seats to 48.

No Israeli poll to date has indicated that Likud would win a plurality.

"It is still just too close to call — even if Labor wins the most seats," said Daniel J. Elazar, president of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, a policy research institute.

That Labor could in essence win the election and still lose the government is due to the peculiarities of the Israeli electoral system and voting patterns.

No Israeli political party has ever won enough seats in the parliament, or Knesset — 61 out of 120 — to form a government on its own, without having to include coalition partners from the smaller parties.

As a result, political analysts in Israel believe it is quite possible that Labor could win more seats than the Likud bloc, but Likud could have more small parties ready to join it in a coalition.

Because of its stronger support among the small parties, Likud may need just 42 seats to be in a position to put together a government while Labor would probably need 45, Mr. Elazar indicated.

The election, Mr. Elazar said, could produce at least three different scenarios, all of which now seem equally plausible.

In the first, Labor would win more seats than Likud, but could not put together a coalition. Even if Likud won only 42 seats, Likud could count on certain support from its ally, the rightist Tehiya party led by the former Israeli chief of staff, Rafael Eitan.

If Likud and Tehiya together could come close to 50 seats, they could form a government by striking a deal with the same religious parties that have been in the Likud government for the last seven years.

In the second scenario, Labor would win more seats than Likud and would be able to put together a government coalition.

The ideal situation for Labor would be to win 55 seats or more. That number, plus the number of votes expected to go to its sure allies, would

most likely put Labor over the 61-seat hurdle. The sure allies are Shulamit Aloni's Citizens Rights Party, Amnon Rubinstein's Shinui Party and the peace activist Lova Eliav. At a minimum, Labor would need to win at least 45 seats to have a serious hope of patching together any kind of coalition, Mr. Elazar maintained.

In the third scenario, Mr. Elazar said, large numbers of voters would abandon both major parties for small parties and Labor and Likud would each end up with less than 45 seats.

In that case, Mr. Elazar said, neither Labor nor Likud would be able to put together a winning coalition because each would need to include so many diverse small parties from both the extreme right and the extreme left that it would be impossible to convince them to work together in one government.

Under such conditions, Labor and Likud might try to form a national unity government — as Mr. Shamir has already suggested — or new elections might have to be called.

Shimon Peres



Israelis Say Assad Wants Brother to Succeed Him

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria appears to be well on his way to grooming his brother, Rifaat, as his successor, despite strong opposition from other members of the Syrian political leadership, according to Israeli sources familiar with the situation in Syria.

The Israeli sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said the succession struggle in Syria seemed to have the contours of a civil war, since the president's health problems have stabilized and since Rifaat al-Assad went abroad to the Soviet Union and Switzerland.

Since President Assad fell ill in November, elements of the Syrian leadership have been reported to be maneuvering for succession, with Rifaat al-Assad and his supporters on one camp and virtually all of the other Syrian political and military leaders in another.

Both sides attempted to position their military forces in and around Damascus to gain maximum strategic advantage in the event President Assad died suddenly, and this has produced a high degree of tension in the Syrian capital.

The Israeli sources believe that Rifaat al-Assad went to Moscow last month not because he was being banished by his brother, as some news reports indicated. Rather, he went at the president's suggestion to calm tensions in planning for his succession and to build his personal status by meeting with the Russian military analysts.

Rifaat al-Assad is also expected to meet with French officials in Paris on July 24, after the president leaves Switzerland.

"The Soviets probably agreed to play along with building Rifaat up as a personality, since they really have no other choice," a source said. "The Soviets know that they have no real ability to influence the power struggle inside. They are going to let it play out."

Soviet Tries to Increase Its Influence in Lebanon

By Ihsan Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Five months after the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut, the Soviet Union is trying to increase its influence in Lebanon.

The Soviet Union has offered military and economic aid, and Lebanese cabinet members have visited Moscow.

The government of President Amin Gemayel, however, appears reluctant to accept the Soviet offer of aid, hoping that the United States will be able to persuade Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon.

The Soviet position has been strengthened not only by the decline of U.S. influence in Lebanon, but also by the emergence of Syria, a Soviet ally, as the main power in Lebanese politics.

Officials in the Soviet Union told Lebanese reporters recently that the departure of the United States and its allies in February was a victory for Moscow. The Soviet assessment was published in An-Nahar, a Beirut daily, and Assayad, a weekly.

Nabih Berri, the minister for southern Lebanon affairs and reconstruction, is now in Moscow. He was preceded by Walid Jumblatt, the minister of public works and tourism, who returned this month.

It was Mr. Berri's Moslem Shiite movement, Amal, and Mr. Jumblatt's Druze Moslem group, the Progressive Socialist Party, that defeated the Christian militia and the U.S.-supplied and U.S.-trained Lebanese Army in the Chuf mountains and Moslem West Beirut earlier this year.

A flow of Soviet-made weapons from Syria and Libya helped the Moslems win, and they forced Mr. Gemayel, a Christian, to scrap a troop withdrawal agreement with Israel that was mediated by the United States.

In March, the Soviet ambassador, Aleksandr A. Soldatov, who has been in Lebanon for 10 years, returned to his post after a five-month absence. After a new Lebanese cabinet was formed under Syrian auspices at the end of April, Mr. Soldatov gave Prime Minister Rashid Karami a letter from Soviet leaders expressing support and readiness to provide aid.

These tactics were not successful. As a result, the Russians have been forced to use their mechanized infantry and their version of U.S. Rangers and British commandos in attacks on insurgents.

Another consequence of earlier failures has apparently been the dilution of centralized command under which even minor operations had to be approved by a higher headquarters. In recent operations, small-unit commanders have been given wider latitude.

At the same time, pilots of Soviet helicopters, which now number about 340, have been instructed to fly higher to escape machine-gun fire and to call for high-altitude bombing.

The insurgents' weaponry has improved only marginally over the last six months. Their representatives in Peshawar and Islamabad in Pakistan continue to clamor for heavy weapons.

Western analysts say that the introduction of such heavy weapons would force the insurgents to use roads vulnerable to air attack and rob them of mobility along hill paths, their greatest advantage.

The desired solution, analysts say, is the wholesale supply of hand-held anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles. Until such weapons are acquired in significant numbers, these sources fear that the Afghan insurgents will be virtually helpless against Soviet air and tank forces and that the Russian grip on the country will tighten inexorably.



Rifaat al-Assad

Soviet Force Is Felt in Afghan Villages

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Soviet forces in Afghanistan have greatly disrupted the rural communities that have been supporting the Afghan rebels, U.S. and NATO intelligence officials say.

U.S. and NATO intelligence officials say many villages that have provided food, water and shelter to the Islamic rebels have been systematically destroyed by air strikes and armored forces.

They also say food distribution has been disrupted, livestock slaughtered and irrigation projects destroyed from the air.

The result, the analysts say, is that many village populations have fled to seek refuge away from combat areas, leaving the insurgents without the supplies they need.

Afghanistan had a population of about 15.5 million people when Soviet troops intervened in the last week of 1979. The Western analysts estimate that three million people have migrated to Pakistan and a half million more to Iran. They say at least another half million have been killed, wounded or driven from their homes.

But the analysts stress that even such destruction of the insurgents' rural support, they doubt at the current number of Soviet troops could enable them to withdraw.

An analyst notes that the Soviet troops lack the 10-to-1 advantage that strategists generally believe is necessary to defeat an insurgency. His analyst says the Russians could need "massive reinforcement" of their 105,000 troops.

At the same time, the analysts say they do not believe that the insurgents have the military capacity to drive out the Soviet Union's Army and Air Force, which is supporting the Kabul government of abrak Karmal.

Moreover, the Russians, in the view of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization expert, will not leave until they have established a secure and friendly Afghanistan that will be politically independent but militarily dependent on the Soviet Union.

The Soviet forces appear to be following what a Western analyst calls "an enclave strategy." Intelligence officials said the troops had established strong positions in cities and towns along a major highway that runs south to Kabul from Nizhni Fyandzh on the Amu Darya river boundary between the two countries.

Soviet garrisons are strung along the highway like beads on a string, an analyst said. But unlike U.S. forces in Vietnam, the Russians have made no attempts to build fortified outposts outside the garrisons. Punitive actions against the rebels, the analysts said, are mounted from the garrisons in the spring and fall and from 12 major air bases.

An analyst said the Soviet forces have learned that they cannot depend on the Afghan Army for effective anti-guerrilla operations. Until recently, the Afghans were used for infantry with the Russians supplying air, artillery and armored support.

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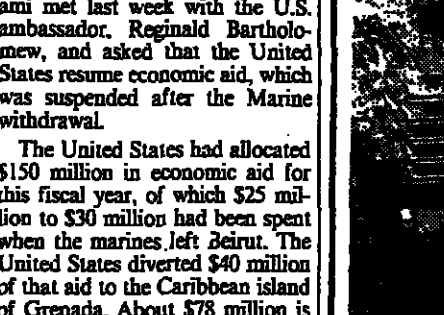
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Before leaving for Moscow, Mr. Berri said he would discuss with the Soviet Union what assistance it could provide in bringing about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The Lebanese government hopes the United States will act as mediator in future contacts with the Israelis, but Washington has been reluctant to help since Lebanon dropped the original agreement with Israel.

The United States has promised to resume supplying weapons once the Lebanese Army is fully reconstituted.

The United States had allocated \$150 million in economic aid for this fiscal year, of which \$25 million to \$30 million had been spent when the marines left Beirut. The United States diverted \$40 million of that aid to the Caribbean island of Grenada. About \$78 million is still available.

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Conflicts and Issues

(Continued on Page 10)

Bernstein, Beyond 'Tahiti'

by Lon Tuck

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut — Leonard Bernstein kept his own counsel about his new opera, "A Quiet Place," and during its performances in Houston last year, he seemed troubled. But now he says, "At last I am confident about it."

Drastically revised, the opera will have its first U.S. performance in its new form at the Kennedy Center in Washington on Sunday.

As a visitor enters Bernstein's studio, he is on the phone with the conductor John Mauceri, quizzing him about water damage done to the orchestral parts of "A Quiet Place."

"Something seeped into it, it was air-mailed [from Milan], but the trunk was not made of metal, which is a lesson to learn," says the 65-year-old musician whose celebrity began so early in life that only now does middle age seem to have settled in. You see it in the ever whiter, but still thick hair, and in the weightier figure. He had to turn 60 before lots of people stopped thinking of him as a prodigy.

As for the water damage, things were not so dire as feared; the skills of the Library of Congress in drying out the paper were remarkable. And it turned out that some of the final revisions, in red and blue ink, were the main losses (most still reasonably fresh in Bernstein's and Mauceri's minds). How good is Bernstein's memory? "Well," he replies cautiously, "it is unpredictable."

Still, it was a scare. "A Quiet Place" uses a very large orchestra — so much so that, explains Bernstein, "the first-violin parts run to over 100 pages."

IT IS late afternoon, and he points to the upright desk where he works in the studio (a former carriage house) at his meticulously tended country place. The desk is wide so that he can work on more than one thing at a time. The only music there is a piano score of "West Side Story." He is conducting it in a new recording this fall with Kirin To Kanawa ("It's the perfect voice for Maria, at last").

"That's where I wrote 'Wonderful Town,'" Bernstein says, and other works, too. It is, after all, Bernstein who gave us the tan of "Candide," the wit of "Wonderful Town," the breadth of "Serenade," the guttiness of "On the Waterfront," the sensibility of "Songfest," the commitment of "Mass," and the rapture of "West Side Story." He is a man of many talents (too many, a hostile Harper's magazine article argued last year), including a fondness for word puzzles. "I get all the British ones, like The Listener, The Guardian, The Observer, and so on," he says.

The diversity of Bernstein's life is reflected in the contents of this cozy, dark paneled place. There are the photographs of his principal mentor, the longtime Boston Symphony music director Serge Koussevitzky. Another is of Dimitri Mitropoulos, who preceded him at the New York Philharmonic. ("It was he who first told me that I was a conductor.") There are some surprises, such as two photos generously inscribed by Arturo Toscanini, whom Bernstein knew "only in the last years." On the coffee table is a cigarette case inscribed "25th Reunion: Harvard University."

But the subject immediately on his mind is "A Quiet Place." It was little more than a year ago that it opened with the Houston Grand Opera to what might mildly be called mixed reviews. Bernstein himself had misgivings about what he had wrought, leading to delays in the openings at the other co-sponsoring companies, La Scala and the Kennedy Center. The result was major surgery, even by comparison with such extensive operatic rewrites as Puccini's "Madama Butterfly."

At one point he chortles, "You know, I do work for my living."

The original idea was to do "A Quiet Place" as a 30-years-later update on the portrait of a distraught suburban family that Bernstein portrayed in his work "Trouble in Tahiti" (those were the days when there was something innovative in writing about suburbia).

In Houston, "Trouble in Tahiti" came first, followed by "A Quiet Place." It was thought by many that the dramatic action of "A Quiet Place," combined with its occasional atonality and the Mahlerian intensity of its symphonic interludes, did not grow credibly out of what Bernstein has called the satirical "lightness" of "Tahiti."

But since then there has been, among other things, his triumphant American tour with the group he conducts most often, the Vienna Philharmonic ("what an incredible



Leonard Bernstein.

orchestra!"), and the success of "A Quiet Place" at La Scala.

At the Kennedy Center, as at La Scala, "Trouble in Tahiti" will be seen as a divided work, its separate parts becoming flashbacks in "A Quiet Place." As before, the central musical — and philosophical — moment grows out of a poignant passage in "Tahiti": Dinah and Sam, husband and wife, anticipate the emptiness of the life they seem destined to live together, in a lovely duet.

"And where is our garden with the quiet place? Why can't we try to find the way again?"

Their dream is not to be. "A Quiet Place" opens with Dinah's wake after a suicidal auto accident. Among many others, their estranged children, Dede and Junior (and François, Dede's husband and Junior's homosexual companion), gather for the occasion. Not a happy story, but in the new version the message seems more hopeful.

"It is now more Sam's story," and the story of the reconciliation of a family, says Bernstein. "That is really what the opera is all about." The composer has not changed his mind, though, about what he wants to say: "It is about what has happened to the American dream."

Bernstein takes no credit for this solution to the dramatic dilemma he was addressing — the disaster that faces a family in which the members cannot communicate until a death brings them back together.

The new version "was all John Mauceri's idea and nobody else's," Bernstein says about the conductor who will also direct "A Quiet Place" in Washington.

"Frankly," says Bernstein, "I wouldn't have guessed that it would work. But it was put to the test in Milan, with a non-English-speaking audience, and after all, one of the things it is about is the way we speak in our times. This is not the usual opera. There are no sword fights in this kind of opera. There's no action except the psychic action. But it worked with the audience and the critics."

He is even in a good humor about some, though not all, of the darts thrown his way concerning "A Quiet Place." Of the main theme of the final duet between Sam and Dinah, he observes, with a slight tone of disparagement, "That's the one they call the 'Mistralinger' melody." The first four notes are similar to some famous ones from Wagner's opera, but, says Bernstein, "I never occurred to me until somebody said so. Somebody else heard something from 'Tosca' in there, but I couldn't buy that. And you know people are always hearing Stravinsky in my music, though no one ever used material from other composers more than Stravinsky himself."

BERNSTEIN first came to New York from his native Boston, after his graduation from Harvard to conduct. And there were several years before his legendary debut with the New York Philharmonic in place of the ailing Bruno Walter.

"It was Dimitri [Mitropoulos] who first told me that I had to come to New York," he

says. "I remember the time. Hitler had just invaded Poland, and I thought it was the end of the world. Then I auditioned for Fritz Reiner in Philadelphia. And I started being a conductor."

"The only difference, though, was that I was also a composer. But they don't entirely conflict, because as a conductor I can identify with a composer — when I am lucky I am a composer. It entitles me to show the creative side."

In that sense Bernstein is similar to Gustav Mahler, but he does not mention that as conductor of the New York Philharmonic it was he more than anyone who brought about the contemporary popularity of Mahler's works. In his studio, there is a whole wall devoted to Mahler, who himself was once the conductor of the Philharmonic — programs, photographs and whatnot.

Bernstein discusses the increasingly rare Mahlerian combination of the composer-conductor. What, he is asked, has he had to sacrifice to be both? "That's one reason why I don't conduct much opera any more. It is my loss not to conduct it." And he adds, a little puzzlingly, "I never really had a career. Conducting is really just a thing."

At another point Bernstein is talking about how nonverbal music often mimics the patterns of singing, but can sustain longer lines. ("Instrumentalists have it easier. That's what symphonic music is all about. It goes on longer than the breath. Just imagine singing the allegretto of the Beethoven Seventh Symphony. It couldn't be done.")

To emphasize his point, he leaps to his piano to play Chopin's D-flat Nocturne. It must be years since Bernstein has given a piano recital, and he says it has been "more than a year since I have played a concerto."

OBVIOUSLY, Bernstein is relieved that the task of writing "A Quiet Place" is substantially behind him, and he seems considerably more serene than he was in Houston a year ago. He talks optimistically, excited about the future.

He dismisses the notion that conductors get so much exercise that they live to the ripest old ages. "It's just not true," he says. "And the ones that do are mostly the ones whose wives run their lives and their life styles." (Bernstein's own wife, Felicia Montalegre, died in 1978 of cancer at age 56.)

And raising his scotch and water, he says with a chuckle, "I drink, I smoke and I screw around."

But I think I have got several more operas in me," Bernstein says. He's going to be taking some time off from conducting for a few months. "I have an exciting idea for an opera. It's a big one."

His long planned project of making an opera of Vladimir Nabokov's "Invitation to a Beheading" has been ditched, though.

"It's a great story, but the trouble with it is music is that the title character doesn't have anything to say. After all, she's just 13."

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James R. Jones, The New York Times

The Marriage of Food and Beer

by Bryan Miller

NEW YORK — For generations of Americans beer has been a quaffing beverage, simple and straightforward, brewed for those who could put away a six-pack after a softball game or at a backyard picnic. So the notion of pairing specific beers with certain foods was rarely a serious issue.

Today beer is taking on new sophistication with the flood of imported brands on the U.S. market — more than 200 — and the use of small breweries from coast to coast. There are light-bodied pilsners, dark German bocks, English and Canadian ales, hearty Irish stouts and porters, steam beer and more. With such a varied selection of types and flavors, it may be time to consider beer, like wine, as a complement to food.

"I feel very strongly that beer should be bought in this light," said Michael Jackson, editor of "The World Guide to Beer" (Exeter Books) and "The Pocket Guide to Beer" (Perigee Books).

Beer connoisseurs use a lexicon similar to that of wine lovers, describing brews as having bouquet, stringency, bitterness, body, "eastiness" and aftertaste. It makes perfect sense, they contend, to think about how these characteristics marry with particular foods.

"When you eat food that is full-flavored, such as red meat, you need a beer with lots of flavor," said Matthew Reich, owner of the fledgling Old New York Beer Co., which produces New Amsterdam Amber. Reich, who taught courses in beer appreciation before getting into the business, said beer with good balance of body, which comes from malt, and bitterness, which comes from hops, can enhance a tasty meat dish far better than "bland quaffing beers."

Of course, Reich's New Amsterdam, an amber beer with a red tint, flowery aroma and faintly sweet flavor, falls into that category, but he is quick to add that many others do as well. Those could include products of the small breweries, called "microbrewers," such as William S. Newman in Albany, N.Y., and San Francisco and Sierra Nevada in Chico, California, as well as some

of the more flavorful Mexican imports such as Carta Blanca and Dos Equis, both of which are slightly flowery with a touch of caramel in the aroma.

"To tell you the truth," Reich said, "if I were eating a really spicy meal, say an Indian curry or Sichuan food, I probably would go with Budweiser or Miller because they are so thirst-quenching."

Beer, like wine, can be characterized by isolating its several key components: body, which can be felt on the palate as well as in the stomach — the "filling" sensation; stringency or bitterness, similar to tannins in wine, and intensity of flavor. Once you recognize those qualities in beers it is easier to match them with foods.

"With rich foods, such as those with sauces that tend to coat your tongue, you need a beer with lots of stringency to cleanse the palate," said Joseph Owades, director of the Center for Brewing Studies, an independent organization in San Francisco, and an international consultant on brewing techniques. He suggests almost any all-malt beer, such as German pilsners or English ales or beers. Some widely available here include Dinkelacker, DAB and Spaten from West Germany and Whitehead, Watney, Courage and Bass from Britain.

Jackson concurs, giving an edge to the ales. "English ales are the cabernet sauvignons of the beer world," he said in a telephone interview from his London home. "They are full in flavor without being too heavy, and at the same time they are fruity."

At the American Festival Cafe in Rockefeller Center in New York, part of a new three-restaurant complex, 13 American beers are offered. Andrew Young, director of restaurant development for the complex, says waiters are trained to explain characteristics of beers to customers.

"If someone asks for a hamburger and a Heineken you might ask if the customer would like to try something a little different to drink, such as a Ballantine India Pale Ale or a Fred Koch Jubilee Porter," Young said. "With a light dish such as a pasta salad we might suggest a Rolling Rock, Cold Spring Export or a Lone Star, which are lighter." These regional beers, from Pennsylvania,

Minnesota and Texas, are light American-style lagers.

Young said customers had been enthusiastic about experimenting. "We have been open only four weeks and we've sold 10 cases of Prior Double Dark, which is a lot for an unknown beer," he said. Prior Double Dark, made by C. Schmidt & Sons of Philadelphia, is a full-bodied copper-colored beer with what some describe as a "malty" flavor and smooth aftertaste.

Seafood and shellfish prepared without heavy sauces, particularly boiled lobster, go well with lighter beers — most American brands or the lighter Canadian ales such as Moosehead and Molson. The exception might be oysters, which many beer lovers say go beautifully with dry English or Irish stout.

"I never could explain it very well," Jackson said, "but there is something about a dry stout that brings out the best in oysters. It has that sort of dry, tangy sensation that you might expect would drown out oysters, but it doesn't." Howard Hillman, author of "The Gourmet Guide to Beer," calls Guinness Stout and Oyster "a marriage that was made in heaven."

The consumption of Japanese and Chinese beers with Oriental food may have more to do with the "hot dogs taste better at the ball park" syndrome than any natural affinity, some beer experts comment. Oriental beers are, by and large, brewed in a German style established under the tutelage of German brewers. Kirin is a malty, filling beer; Sapporo is slightly more bitter, and Suntory is one of the lightest. Most Oriental beers are made with a combination of malt and rice.

"It may seem strange, but somehow I enjoy a beer blended with rice with Chinese food," said Taylor Lumia, who helped develop the beer list at the Joe Allen Restaurant in New York — 15 bottled beers and five drafts.

There is a lack of consensus about beer and spicy Oriental food. Some say a quaffing beer is what is required, while others, such as Jackson, favor a dark German beer in the Munich style such as Spaten.

The same might be said for Southern Ital-

Continued on page 9

Conflicts and Issues of a Soviet Establishment Playwright

by Serge Schmemmann

MOSCOW — In the 35 years since his first play, "Her Friends," was staged in Moscow, Viktor S. Rozov says he has been regularly asked why he focuses so often on the conflict between children and parents.

"At first I used to answer that youth is the future, that the young are a force for life, etc., etc. This was untrue, or only partially true. I said the playwright, one of those most popular plays, 'The Nest of the Wood Grouse' is having a limited run at the Public Theater in the New York Shakespeare Festival."

"Then," Rozov continued, "I began saying that theater is based on conflict, that a youth of 15 or 16 is an organism filled with sap, but that he had a primitive understanding of life, and so the conflict of youthful emotion and a complex world was an inherently dramatic situation. But this too was not true. The truth is this: I don't select my subjects. They select me."

If so, the choice seems to have been propitious. In a country where theater labors under a system of strict censorship, Rozov's dramas, often exploring moral issues through conflicts within a Soviet family, have become fixtures of Soviet theater repertoires, regularly packing theaters in Moscow and Leningrad.

At the age of 70, Rozov is something of an elder statesman in the cultural establishment, giving frequent lectures or contributing to the literary press on the perils of television, the threat to the environment by the evils of bureaucratic callousness. His is the voice of socialist morality — his villains are the careerists, his heroes are youthful idealists.

The title of "The Wood Grouse," Rozov explained, derives from a strange attribute of the bird: "When it emits its love song, it becomes oblivious to sight and sound. It can be taken with bare hands."

"The father in the play [played in New York by Eli Wallach] is like that. He is so wrapped up in his job and career that he cannot see what is happening in his own house, in his own nest."

The conflicts on which the drama is built, likewise, need no explaining for Soviet audiences. The strains between a father caught up in a typically Soviet apparatchik's career — bartering favors, buttering up foreigners, callously assessing the impact on his career of the suicide of a colleague's son — and his introspective daughter and independent-minded son are couched in thoroughly Soviet experiences and images.

The climax of the play is a case in point. The quiet daughter Iskra (played in New York by Mary Beth Hurt) tries to seek solace for her despair before the icons her father collects as works of art.

"She looks at the icons and suddenly falls to her knees," reads the stage direction. "She tries to cross herself, but does not know how. She crosses her arms on her chest." Her father and her ambitious husband (played by Dennis Boutsikaris) catch her in this position, and in fury the father demands that she spit at the icons.

The confrontation is snatched by the mother (played by Anne Jackson), a thoroughly domesticated housewife who suddenly transforms into the front-line nurse she once was and lashes into the husband with a violence that drives him into retreat.

"It's a terrible, terrible scene," Rozov said. "Iskra's nature is earnest, withdrawn. She cannot share her grief even with her mother. But when her soul becomes overfilled, particularly with grief, she must turn to someone. So she appeals to God."

"I don't know if she's a believer. During the war, I heard grown people, nonbelievers, scream two words: 'Mama! Lord!' In these critical moments they were searching for something, somewhere."

On the Soviet stage, the shock effect of a young woman appealing to God in the home of a high official is strong, and rare is the Russian who would fail to sympathize with her or to share her father's panic.

But other elements in the scene bear equal witness to Rozov's skill in marshaling the images of Soviet life. There's the thoroughly Russian mother, meek and submissive until her offspring is threatened, and then erupting into a formidable moral force. The daughter, too, is easily identifiable. She shares a name, Iskra, with Lenin's underground newspaper, and is an investigative reporter — one of whom every Soviet newspaper has in order to check on the grievances of readers. She is the closest Soviet equivalent to a champion of the downtrodden.

This is Rozov's world, a Soviet home where moral conflicts pit the young against the old, where social ideals clash with bureaucratic cynicism. It may not be grist for scandal, official repression, confrontation with the censors or any of the other elements so often associated with good writing in the Soviet Union. But then Rozov's popularity among viewers of all hues, and the respect he commands even among more daring writers, may be evidence that a Soviet work of art does not invariably need controversy to catch on.

The notion is one Rozov likes to spoof. He recounts the story of a French playwright who sent the draft of a new drama to a lady with a note attached apologizing that it was not even banned.

Still, taking pot shots at pompous bureaucrats can generate some displeasure in a society largely run by such people. Rozov's latest play, "Small Boar," was being readied for the stage two years ago when it was abruptly blocked by the Union of Writers. The subject, a youth whose high-placed papa suffers a political reversal, seems to have struck too close to home for popular consumption. Rozov, however, sidesteps political talk of this sort, and he expressed confidence that "Small Boar" would make it to the stage by year's end.

He denied the notion that the Soviet context compelled him to be circumspect in his imagery or plot. "In drama you do not say anything straight out," he said. "The play then loses its undercurrent,

its subtext, its second level. A play is a special type of literature. I can write 'I love you' and make it mean 'I hate you.' The viewer understands."

Rozov said he was convinced that American audiences would understand his world. "The type of person who starts a career and then becomes blind to everything else is, unfortunately, a type that exists everywhere, even in your country," he said.

[Writing in the New York Times, Frank Rich said "The Nest of the Wood Grouse" "turns out to be as square and slick — and in its best passages as enjoyable and well-acted — as a Broadway domestic comedy of the old school." Benedict Nightingale, also in the Times, wrote that it "seems wrong" for Rozov's play to be part of a season of East European "dissent" work, but concluded that "It's a refreshingly brave play, worth discovering by any American who wants to know what's being thought and even said in the capital city of the ideological foe."]

Rozov is not unknown in the United States. An early play of his, "Always Living," which he wrote while recuperating from a war wound, was made into the film "The Cranes Are Flying," which was a major success in the United States in the 1960s, and another of his plays, "From Night Till Noon," was staged at the University of Kansas. He has visited the United States several times, he said.

Rozov was invited to be in New York for the opening of "The Nest of the Wood Grouse" but his trip fell victim to the far-reaching freeze on Soviet-American relations that has been in force in Moscow since the invasion of Afghanistan and has intensified in recent months.

For Rozov, however, the United States means, first and foremost, musicals. "I love musicals most of all," he said with fervor. "Delightful! This is your creation, your achievement, and in this you are the greatest masters. I saw 'Chorus Line.' 'Hello Dolly.' Oh, how I love musicals!"

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TRAVEL

Ways of Living the Château Life Around France

by Joseph Fitchett

QUIMPER, France — On Friday night, it was dinner with Count Christian de Broc and his fiancée, a painter and the daughter of a neighboring aristocrat, at their favorite local bistro. The next day the count borrowed a friend's outboard-motorboat to run up along the Odette River, an estuary bordering his and other large private properties, lined for miles by woods brightened by giant pink rhododendrons. On Sunday, a local family held a daylong christening party in a green-and-white striped tent on the lawn, while we indulged in some traditional sightseeing.

We were staying, for 250 francs a night (about \$30), in the Château Le Perennou, a crenellated, multicolored 16th-century pile reshaped over the centuries by idiosyncratic de Brocs. We prowled the grounds at leisure, with no crowds or guides, admiring the ruined Roman bath by the river and the rare trees planted a century ago by the count's great-uncle. The 18th-century master bedroom had a soothing view across the grounds to the river, as well as an adjoining modern bathroom, in a tower.

Unlike the British gentry, who long ago opened their stately homes to paying visitors, French chateaux, or château owners, have been more aloof, unwilling or unable to admit the public. Count de Broc, 42, is one of a new generation of French aristocrats who are trying to save their chateaux by taking in paying guests — helping to pay the bills, while preserving the exclusive feeling of their domains.

It is possible to tour France spending every night in a château. The degree of comfort varies, from the grandiose to the noble stiff-upper-lip, and the facilities may

be spartan or run to private tennis courts and stables. But the cost usually compares favorably with modern hotel accommodation in France, and for families, big château bedrooms are almost always a bargain.

There are two approaches. The easy one requires getting a new guidebook to French historic buildings that have been turned into hotels. Titled "Guide de la Vie de Château," by the French food critic and travel writer Philippe Couderc, it is a well-organized and opinionated listing of 200 château-hotels that you can call up and book.

Another approach is the one described above in Brittany, through a new Paris-based travel association called Demeures Club. Run by the energetic Bertrand Laffillé, 33, it aims to provide a flow of congenial paying guests to nearly 50 French chateaux normally not open to the public. As a result, the guests are usually alone in the château with their hosts.

The club is one of a number of new organizations that offer accommodation in chateaux and historic buildings. The difference with Demeures Club, Laffillé says, is that it offers not a "disguised form of traditional hotels" as he puts it, but a real welcome. To avoid classification as commercial establishments under French tax law, the properties do not have restaurants, but often the owner is willing to organize a meal whose costs he shares with his guests.

"The role of the club is to fit people and destinations so that it's comfortable for both guest and host," says Laffillé. "Whatever you want, a quiet weekend where you have the wing of an austere château to yourself, or a busy weekend with an energetic hostess, or a relaxed weekend in a château and working farm run by a young couple, or just spectacular accommodations near the Riviera, we can work it out."

Laffillé is hoping to extend the service to other countries in Europe. "Why do people always want to travel to exotic places when the most interesting change possible involves entering another world, which may be only 100 kilometers away by road but is centuries distant in history and social outlook?" he asks.

He also has a sense of theater. He recently sent a musician friend to a château for a week of solitary rehearsing before a concert, then persuaded the owner to take, instead of payment, two concerts on demand. The first produced a great party in Paris, the second convinced the chateleine to start a small annual music series in her château.

To keep the personal contact that persuaded the circle of château owners to open their doors, Laffillé insists on having clients join his club, which costs 800 francs (about \$90) and requires a little chat with a member or with Laffillé. The chat — partly to screen out applicants likely to pocket silver snuff boxes, partly a get-acquainted session to help match client and château — sounds a nuisance, but Laffillé can make things happen fast. During this year's French Open tennis tournament in Paris, Don Budge, the former American tennis star, met Laffillé on a Tuesday and by Sunday was heading out of Paris for a 10-day swing through Demeures Club chateaux.

Count de Broc, whose château is near Quimper, seems to embody the spirit of the Laffillé venture. The youngest son in a family of 10, he went to work for a French publisher in Canada because his father had warned that death duties on the estate would oblige the family to sell.

Indeed, at his death in 1980, no one wanted to take the 15-room château as part of the inheritance except Christian. "I was dreaming of keeping it, these buildings are

part of France's heritage, so I quit my job and came home to do whatever I had to do," he says.

Since then, he has taken a plumbing course (a key skill in château-owning), befriended the local tourism council, boned up on trees so he can conduct tours around the botanical gardens he is slowly reclaiming from the woods and, finally, decided to take in guests through Demeures Club.

Some château owners are pleased, others are irate, particularly those who have been taking in guests secretly (to avoid taxes) and fear the competition. The local tourist officials are delighted. "I'm willing to do anything to save the property, except compromise aesthetically by defacing the architecture," de Broc says. Most important, he enjoys explaining his cherished inheritance to visitors.

For him and for Laffillé, the visits are a two-way exchange, giving visitors a peek at the rarified world of country noblemen — and giving the château dwellers a breath of fresh air. "Too many people who live in these places think that just living here is all they need to know about the world," de Broc said. Laffillé is sharper-tongued. "So many people are outclassed by the property they inherit. What I'm looking for are theatrical properties, personable owners and slightly adventurous guests." He has a long list of new, unlikely friendships that have sprung up through the club, which he keeps secret, just as he refuses to divulge the club's list of chateaux, insisting that clients pass through the Paris office (at 5 Place du Marché Saint-Catherine, Paris 4; tel: 271.15.93).

Similar organizations include Vieilles Maisons Françaises, at 93 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, tel: 551.07.02, and Echanges Culturels, 40 Rue de Richelieu, tel: 260.07.82, both of which offer accommoda-

tions in selected chateaux, some not normally open to the public, and organize tours throughout France.

THE well-researched, clearly presented "Guide de la Vie de Château" is less ambitious and more direct, listing 200 chateaux all over France that operate as hotels. Couderc, whose weekly travel pages in the conservative newspaper Minute range from acerbic to enthusiastic, provides a personal view of each establishment, rather than stars, crossed cutlery or other symbols.

The most "cultural" château, he says, is the Hôtel de l'Angleterre in Paris, a former British embassy that appears in Proust and where Ernest Hemingway once stayed. The bedrooms are grandiose and memories divine, but Couderc prefers the nearby Relais Christine, a royal priory under Henry IV that has been modernized with flair and comfort.

And the most welcoming château-hotel? Manoir Vannaud, near Mont-Saint-Michel. The owner, the Vicomtesse de Pontbriand, specializes in local cuisine, using vegetables grown in her garden.

The most American château is what he calls the Château de la Chèvre d'Or, in Eze on the Riviera, which frames its pool over the Mediterranean in medieval cloisters.

Most snobbish? The Château du Besset, in the Rhone Valley midway between Lyon and

Avignon, which Couderc says has been transformed into one of the most beautiful hotels in the world. Fancy cooking, rooms at 1,100 francs a night, but every room a suite, tennis, riding, a pool.

The quintessential château? The 18th-century Château de Crillon in the Loire Valley, with six bedrooms where the count and countess of Guébriant take paying guests. Most magnificent? The Château de Roussan,



Christian de Broc at home.

near Avignon, where the labyrinth of hex and hidden pools with mysterious statues complemented by the gentle tone of chateau's living rooms and bedrooms. Couderc's listings also include "most agreeable" and other warning expressions.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG, Festival (tel: 42541).
CONCERT — July 30: Vienna Chamber Ensemble (Mozart, Schubert).
OPERA — July 26, 30: "Macbeth" (Verdi).
July 29: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).
July 31: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).
VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECEITAL — July 26: Raimund Triemer cello, Alfred Wittenberger guitar (Bach, Handel, Szymanowski).
English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60).
THEATER — Through July: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde).

ENGLAND

LEWES, Glyndebourne Festival Opera (tel: 81.24.11).
OPERA — July 21: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).
July 22, 24, 28, 31: "Arabella" (Strauss).
July 23, 25, 29: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson."
Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Hall — Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — July 22: Thomas Vanburgh conductor (Rossini, Bruch, Mozart).
Chamber Orchestra of Europe — July 23: Alexander Schneider conductor (Schumann, Dvorak).
London Symphony Orchestra — July 23: Geoffrey Simon conductor (Tchaikovsky).
Philharmonia Orchestra — July 27: Paavo Berglund conductor (Schumann, Elgar, Beethoven).
Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — July 28, 30, 31: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

DOMINION THEATRE (tel: 580.55.62).

London Festival Ballet — July 23-26: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).
July 27-31: "Giselle" (Coralli/Perrot, Adam).
Royal Albert Hall (tel: 927.42.96).
CONCERTS — Philharmonia Orchestra — July 21: Bernard Haitink conductor (Holst, Walton).
BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus — July 23: Andrew Davis conductor (Tippett).
London Symphony Orchestra — July 27: Yuri Simonov conductor (Brahms, Bartok).
English Chamber Orchestra — July 31: Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Mozart).
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Ballet — July 21, 23, 27, 31: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
July 26 and 28: "Romeo and Juliet" (Psota, Prokofiev).
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

FRANCE

NICE, Jazz Festival (tel: 92.09.09).
JAZZ — July 23: Hot Antic Jazz Band, Claude Luter.
July 26: Phoenix Jazz Band, Maxime Saury.
July 27: Benoît Blue Boy, Nancy Holloway.
PARIS, Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 278.81.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces" (Aledinsky, Cornille, Picasso, Pignon, Singier, others).
Eglise St-Germain-des-Près (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — July 27: Alain Mabit organ (Grigny, Bach, Messiaen).
Eglise St-Severin (tel: 633.87.61).
RECEITALS — July 24: Nicanor Zabaleta harp (Handel, Debussy).
July 26: The Chillingham Quartet (Haydn, Schubert).

FACULTÉ DE DROIT D'ASSAS (tel: 549.14.83).

CONCERT — July 30: Orchestre Symphonique Franco-Allemand, Jean Thorel conductor (Bali, Saint-Saens).
Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).
JAZZ — July 23: V.S.O.P. Ragtime Band.
July 24: Tuxedo Blue Six.
Mairie du 5e Arrondissement (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — July 31: Jean-François Kugel piano (Bali).
Musée Carnavalet (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — July 25: Paul O'Dette lute (Bachard, Dowland).
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Masterpieces of 17th and 18th-Century Tapestry."
Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).
Ballet — July 21: "Noces" (Nijinska, Stravinsky).
Sainte Chapelle (tel: 340.55.17).
CONCERT — July 21: Ensemble a Sei Voci (Ingenieri).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Kaiser-Friedrich-Gedächtnis-Kirche (tel: 31.90.01).
RECEITALS — July 22: Peter Siegle organ (Bach).
July 29: Christopher Herrick organ (Bach).
Parkhaus in the English Gardens (tel: 90.52.34).
RECEITAL — July 27: Alan Marks piano (Schubert).
HEIDELBERG, Theater der Stadt (tel: 589.90).
OPERA — July 28: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16).
OPERA FESTIVAL — July 24: "Rienzi" (Wagner).
July 25 and 29: "Adriana Lecouvreur" (Cilea).
July 26, 28, 30: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
July 27: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Munich Philharmonic Summer Festival (tel: 260.73.14).
Munich Philharmonic Orchestra — July 25 and 26: Lorin Maazel conductor (Brahms, Bruckner).
Schleissheim Palace (tel: 32.22.37).
CONCERTS — Munich Chamber Orchestra — July 21 and 22: Hans Stadlmair conductor (Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Ravel).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59/322.31.11).
CONCERTS — July 23 and 24: Nana Mouskouri.
July 30-31: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.
THEATER — July 21: Karolos Koun's Art Theater — "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus).
July 28 and 29: State Theater of Northern Greece — "The Suppliants" (Aeschylus).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Arts Center (tel: 528.06.26/529.99.21).
EXHIBITIONS — July 26-Aug. 1: "Paintings by Chau Tsun-Chi." July 27-Aug. 1: "Stones for Eternity: Wong Keng Hing."
RECEITALS — July 27: Young Master Instrumentalists from Hong Kong Chinese Youth Orchestra.
July 31: Leung Yue Yan/Chan Wing Sang guitar.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
Ballet — July 25, 26, 28: "Romeo and Juliet" (Cranko/Fascilla, Prokofiev).
PARMA, Piazza Duomo (tel: 21.62.53).

CONCERTS — July 22 and 25:

Emilia-Romagna Symphony Orchestra, Gliner Neuhold conductor (Beethoven).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kabuki-Za (tel: 541.31.31).
THEATER — To July 25: Grand Kabuki.
Shinjuku Bunka Center (tel: 350.11.41).
OPERA — Nikikai Opera/Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra — July 21 and 22: "The Merry Widow" (Lehar).
Taikukan Gym (tel: 408.61.91).
CIRCUS — To July 29: Bolshoi Animal Circus.

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBOURG, Wiltz Festival (tel: 96.199).
JAZZ — July 29: Chick Corea.
RECEITAL — July 22: Guy Lukowski guitar, André Noiret flute (Sors).
THEATER — July 28: "The Misanthrope" (Molière).

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Palais Princier (tel: 50.76.54).
CONCERTS — Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra — July 22: Rafael Frubbeck de Burgos conductor (Haydn, Albeniz).
July 25: Lawrence Foster conductor (Dvorak, Chopin).
July 29: Marek Janowski conductor (Weber, Mozart, Schumann).

NORWAY

MOLDE, Jazz Festival (tel: 53779/55267).
JAZZ — July 23: Festival All Stars, Freddie Hubbard trumpet.
July 24: B. B. King Big Blues Band.
July 25: Vocal Summit.
July 26: Miles Davis Group.

SPAIN

MADRID, Centro Cultural Conde Duque (tel: 248.10.00).
OPERA — July 21 and 22: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Palacio de Velázquez (tel: 274.77.75).
EXHIBITION — To July 29: "New German Painting."
Teatro de la Zarzuela (tel: 420.16.16).
Ballet — National Ballet of Spain — July 21 and 22: "Rimosa" (Lorca, Nieto) "Medea" (Granero, Santúcar).

SWITZERLAND

GSTAAD-SAANEN, Festival (tel: 304.10.55).
RECEITALS — July 27: Alberto Lysy violin, Guy Lukowski guitar, Niall Edward Brown cello (Vivaldi, Dvorak).
July 30: Alberto Lysy violin, Edith Fischer piano (Schumann, Brahms).
MONTREUX, Jazz Festival (tel: 63.23.46).
JAZZ — July 21: David Grisman Quartet, Tony Ashton, Dee Dee Bridgewater, J. J. Johnson Sextet, Nat Adderley, Koinonia and others.
ZURICH, Grossmünster Kirche (tel: 252.78.52).
RECEITAL — July 26: Hansjörg Leutert/Sohn Jörg Leutert organ.
Museum Bellerive (tel: 251.43.77).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 12: "Jewelry in Paris: 1860-1960."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "From Degas to Calder: Sculpture

The Art of Vacationing

by Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK — Vacations are supposed to be fun, relaxing, get-away-from-it-all times that restore the soul, if not the body and mind. Leisure-time experts say that for most people vacations are an essential ingredient in an emotionally well-balanced life, a time that helps to make work during the rest of the year enjoyable, or at least bearable. For those in emotionally intense professions, vacations can be vital to countering burnout. And for some workaholics, who might otherwise work themselves into an early grave, vacations can even be lifesaving.

So why do so many vacationers fail to have a good time and return as stressed, anxious or depressed as they were before they left? Researchers who have studied the pleasures and pitfalls of vacationing Americans have isolated many reasons. Based on their findings — and sometimes on their personal vacation experiences as well — they can offer suggestions that may help to improve your vacation. Here are some factors worth taking into consideration:

STUDIES have shown that people, including many happily married couples, can have radically different ideas as to what a vacation entails. One might want to travel to exotic places or race around sightseeing, while the other wants nothing but the pleasure of sleeping late, putting around the house or lounging on the beach. One wants constant stimulation, while the other seeks peace and quiet and freedom from the need to interact with others. One wants family togetherness, and the other wants only the opportunity to pursue his own interests, which may be thwarted by work and family commitments the rest of the year. One wants every moment to be carefully planned, while the other relishes the idea of uncommitted time. When two such people try to vacation together, the mix can be emotional dynamite.

Rather than trying to force people with different vacation goals to adopt styles that are more alike, which could mean that neither one has a good time, other accommodations can be made. Dr. Paul Rosenblatt, a social psychologist at the University of Minnesota, suggests such possibilities as making moderate compromises or taking turns at pursuing individual goals, finding a mutually satisfying activity, taking separate vacations, modifying expectations or simply talking through one's expectations to reduce surprise and consequent irritation.

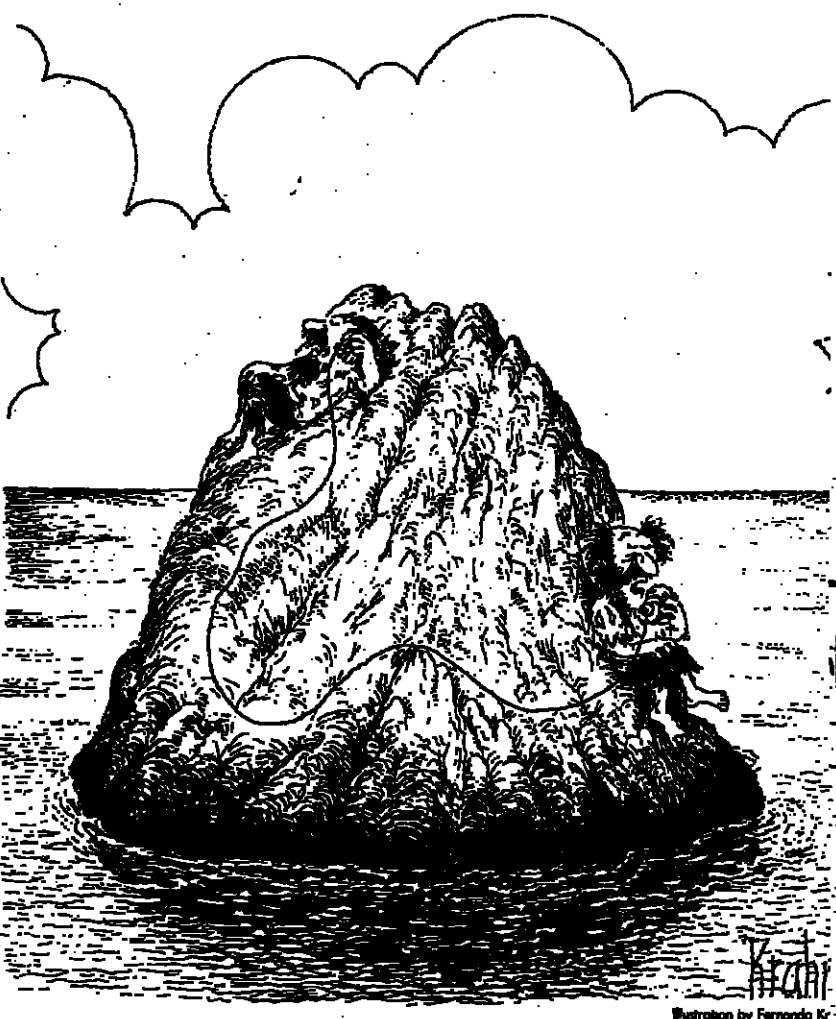
Rosenblatt also cautions against letting the "American togetherness ethic" ruin your relationship; an otherwise healthy relationship should not be threatened when one partner wants to do something without the other. Last summer, for example, my sons and I took a nature trip to Ecuador, which my husband opted to skip because he considered the conditions too primitive. For our family time together, before the big trip we all spent a week in a "civilized" cabin on an American river, which was much more to his liking.

A co-worker, whose family and other interests seem to have locked him into a pattern of several one-week vacations each year, says: "Going on vacation for a week is almost more than not going at all. You start off exhausted from the weeks of preparation; it's Tuesday before you really feel as if you're on vacation, and on Wednesday you start worrying about the fact that it will soon be over."

Some people start their vacations emotionally as well as physically the moment they lock their front doors. For them, even a three-day weekend can have the effect of a three-week vacation. Most people, however, take longer to unwind and need a minimum of two weeks away from their routine to feel truly restored. Decide which kind of person you are, and plan accordingly.

If possible and financially feasible, consider saving overtime and working during paid holidays, and add them to your allotted vacation. A survey by Psychology Today magazine indicated that people who take a lot of vacation time — six weeks or more a year — tend to be less troubled by fatigue, irritability and anxiety when they are home. Long vacations were found to be especially useful to people whose jobs are emotionally stressful.

Yet millions of Americans, especially people in such professions as law or medicine and in corporate business, fail to take all the vacation time they are entitled to. Some, in fact, go for years without any vacation at all.



holics, whom Rosenblatt says are as likely to be found in farming as in business.

To workaholics, forced leisure can sometimes be more stressful than no vacation at all. Rosenblatt suggests letting them take work along and keeping vacations short to reduce conflict and stress. However, other experts have found that workaholics often get caught in a vicious cycle of declining efficiency and increasing hours of work: for them, breaking the cycle with a vacation can make the difference between continued productivity and a total breakdown. Although a trip to a remote place (perhaps where phones and mail service and even electricity are limited or nonexistent) may seem anathema to a workaholic, many find that once they get there, they can actually begin to enjoy their total break from work.

For those who are less compulsive about their time, Rosenblatt suggests allowing a day or two at either end of your vacation to take care of last-minute details before you leave and to come back down to earth, unpack, do the laundry and perhaps sort the mail when you get home. He also warns against scheduling things too tightly on vacation and driving yourself to the limits of your energy because "fatigue and high expectations are setups for problems."

The advent of credit cards has allowed millions of Americans to "borrow" from future earnings to pay for vacations that are actually beyond their means. This can add considerable stress to postvacation time. On the other hand, some people hold so tight to their purse strings, even when money isn't in short supply, that they diminish the comfort and pleasure of vacationing companions.

If money tends to be a source of conflict, negotiate ahead of time how much the family or individuals can spend each day or week and give youngsters an "allowance" they can spend as they choose without parental interference.

A PERSON who always needs to feel in charge is likely to bridle under the direction of a trip leader or the schedule of a prearranged tour. On the other hand, someone who becomes readily distressed by a glitch in plans — such as a vehicle breakdown, lost reservation, finding the main attraction closed on the only day you're in that city — might do a lot better with a guide whose job is to handle such details. A guide can be especially valuable in a foreign country where you don't speak the language, when in a remote area or when traveling with small children or elderly relatives who have limited coping skills and wear yours down quickly as well.

The Psychology Today survey identified six needs that motivate vacationers: relief of

ment; family togetherness; exotic adventure; self-discovery, and escape. Those who enjoyed their vacations tended to relish excitement and adventure, enjoyed meeting people and were not overly concerned with comfort and convenience. Those who for the least pleasure in their vacations tended to expect the impossible: living out a wild fantasy or returning home a new person.

Perfectionists also can have a hard time vacationing away from home where everything is not going to be exactly as they wish. They tend to make other vacationers miserable as well because of their constant complaints; vacation alone, or restrict joint vacations to first-class hotels that within easy driving distance. The hassles: airline travel can provide ideal fodder for carpers.

Perhaps the most common difficulty people have on family or group vacations is sudden need to interact with others 24 hours a day. For many people, too much togetherness is stifling and overwhelming. Find ways to escape or achieve psychological distance. Exercise alone or take a long walk.

THE humorist Robert Benchley once said, "There are two classes of travel: first class, and with children." On trips with small children, don't try to overload with activities or travel as far as you might; you were just two adults. Rosenblatt suggests ignoring the airline's suggestion board first, since that often means trying to keep small children quiet on a hot plane 45 minutes before it takes off. For teenagers, flexible rules about curfews, messes and attire and time away from adults are important to the enjoyment of all. Advises Dr. Mary Ann Bartusis, a psychiatrist at the Medical College of Pennsylvania Philadelphia.

Many people enjoy long visits with tented family, but for others it is a grueling bear-it situation. If you find vacationing the homes of parents or in-laws hard to tolerate, you want this family time together, range to stay at a nearby hotel, motel, camp or home — some people arrange house changes — and schedule the family gatherings.

If you do stay with relatives or share summer residence with another family, Bartusis recommends that you arrange advance who is to do the cooking, shopping and cleaning up, when mealtimes will be scheduled and who will pay for what. Plan food small children first, so that the adults can have a more relaxed time at the table. Don't assume that grandparents will want baby-sit.

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TRAVEL

What's Doing in Los Angeles: Around and About the Olympics

by Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — After years of preparations, the Olympic flame is scheduled to be lit at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum on July 28, signaling the start of 16 days of competition by athletes from around the world.

To welcome visitors, Los Angeles International Airport has been expanded and modernized. Olympic flags and bunting have been raised around the city, and from its recently revitalized downtown area to its diverse ethnic neighborhoods, a sense of excitement is growing in Los Angeles about the XXIII Olympiad.

Although tickets to the finals in most events and some of the other most popular items on the Olympic schedule have been sold out for months, officials of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee say they expect tickets to be available for those who decide at the last moment to come to Los Angeles.

Seats are also still available for many events at the Olympic Arts Festival, a cornucopia of dance, music, theater and art exhibitions being held in conjunction with the sports competitions. And even if you decide to come to Los Angeles for the Olympics and not buy a ticket, you will be able to see some events — the marathon, yachting and certain cycling events — free.

Olympic tickets are being sold by the committee at nine locations, including the Arco Plaza at Sixth and Flower Streets in downtown Los Angeles and the Beverly Center at La Cienega and Beverly boulevards. The average price is \$18, although some are as little as \$3 for earlier competition in lesser-known sports. Additional sales offices are in shopping centers in Newport Beach, Pasadena, West Covina, Oxnard, Torrance, the San Fernando Valley and southeastern Los Angeles.

Only cash or national credit cards are accepted; no checks. For information on ticket availability, call 213-741-6789.

The official outlets are not the only sources of Olympic tickets. Because many people apparently ordered tickets by mail last year expecting to make a profit as scalpers, plenty of seats are available from ticket brokers, including some to such desired events as the opening and closing ceremonies and finals in gymnastics, swimming, boxing and track and field. Be wary, however, of paying much above the face value of the tickets. So many amateur speculators thought they could strike it rich that there is a glut of tickets on the market.

ALTHOUGH rooms in most of the city's best-known hotels are booked for the Olympics, early fears of a severe housing shortage and price gouging have abated because of new hotel construction and a smaller demand for rooms than was expected. Hotel operators say they expect some rooms still to be available within the city and in suburban communities after the Olympics start. They advise visitors, however, to get a confirmed reservation rather than coming to Los Angeles without one.

The Greater Los Angeles Visitors and Convention Bureau publishes a list of hotels and motels, which can be obtained as part of an Olympics information packet. For information, call 213-239-0200.

An Olympic Information Center is operated by the bureau in the Arco Center, and there is a branch office at the Tom Bradley International Terminal at Los Angeles International Airport, the largest of several additions to the airport that were completed in time to accommodate Olympic visitors. Youth Hostels Inc., 1502 Pico Verde Drive North, San Pedro, California 90710 (213-831-8846), will help students looking for a place to stay during the Olympics. Limited numbers of parking sites for recreational vehicles will be available at beaches for \$30 a night. Call 800-822-2267 for reservations in California; from elsewhere in the United States the reservation number is 800-824-2267.

The Biltmore, a nicely restored, 60-year-old hotel built in the Spanish-Italian Renaissance style in downtown Los Angeles (213-624-1011), will be the hub of much Olympic activity as headquarters for the International Olympic Committee. Rates for two: \$115 to \$125. A few blocks away are the five glass columns comprising the Westin Bonaventure (213-624-1000), one of the architectural landmarks of the revitalized central business district. Rates: \$125 to \$141 until Aug. 12, \$130 to \$146 after that.

The recently opened Sheraton Premiere (800-325-3535) is an attractive hotel near the Hollywood Freeway and the Universal City theme park. Rates: \$99 to \$200. If you are not a movie star but want to sample part of the lifestyle of one, you might select the venerable pink palace, the Beverly Hills Hotel (213-276-2251). Rates: \$145 to \$225. Nearby, and more elegant, are the tree-shaded Bel Air Hotel (213-472-1211), \$160 to \$250, and the Beverly Wilshire (213-275-4282), which is close to the shops of Beverly Hills. Rates for a double: \$168.

In Westwood, the college neighborhood near the University of California, the Westwood Marquis (213-208-8765) offers large suites for \$140 to \$170. The St. Regis Motor Hotel at 11955 Wilshire Boulevard in West Los Angeles (213-477-6021) is typical of many more modest motels in the city. Rates for two: \$40.

MOST visitors find that a car is essential for touring Southern California, but if you visit the city during the Olympics you may find it wise to park your car and rely on the bus. Serious traffic congestion has been forecast during the peak competition, especially in the area in and around the Coliseum and in Westwood. To reduce congestion, the Southern California Rapid Transit District has organized a special shuttle bus system for the Olympics. Officials are urging visitors to use it, especially when they are headed for either of those two neighborhoods. One-way fares for the shuttle service between downtown Los Angeles (First and Spring Streets) and several Olympic competition sites will be \$2, with an all-day pass available for \$10.

Bookstores are filling up with an avalanche of new guides to Los Angeles, but the city's best may be the three-year-old "L.A. Access" (Access Press, \$9.95), which fits in your pocket and is easy to read. Also valuable is the "Official Olympic Guide" published by Los Angeles Magazine, available throughout the city for \$5.95.

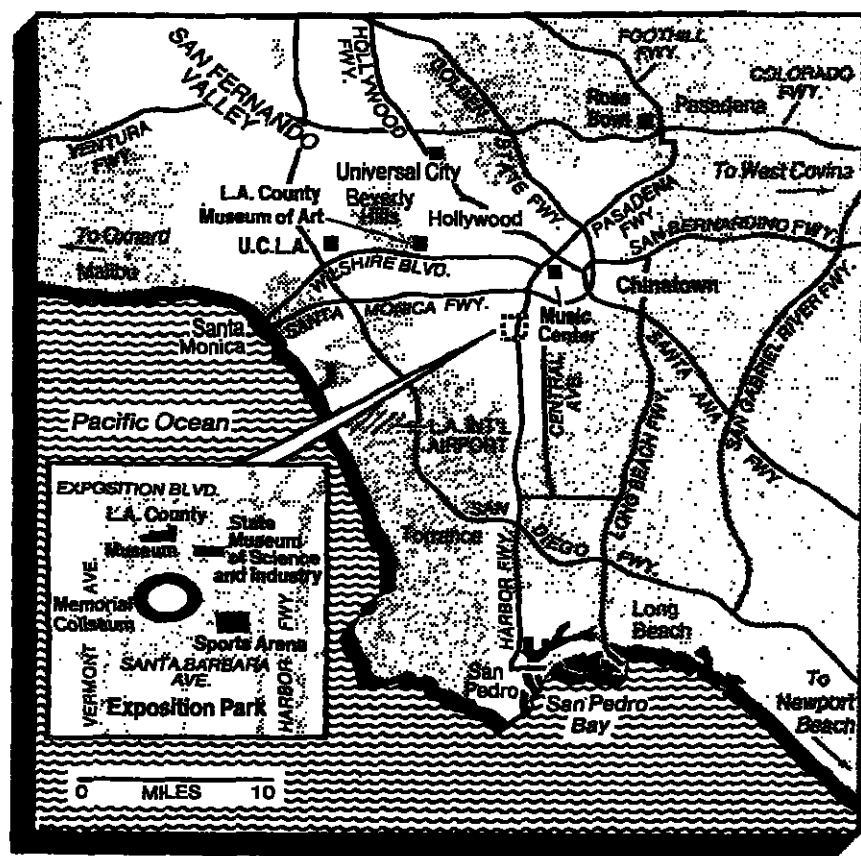
THE Olympic Arts Festival is virtually a nonstop cultural smorgasbord offering something for everyone. The current schedule, for example, includes the Théâtre Sans Fil of Montreal and Giorgio Strehler's Piccolo Teatro di Milano; the overall schedule includes dance companies from France, Japan and Mexico and more than 30 theatrical productions by companies from six countries, including China and Australia. Tickets

for operatic, dance and theatrical performances are available through Ticketmaster outlets, and a limited number are available at many events at the box office before curtain time. For ticket and scheduling information, call 213-741-7777.

At the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, 5905 Wilshire Boulevard (213-857-6373), besides its permanent collection and other special exhibits, there is a stunning exhibition running through Sept. 16 as part of the Arts Festival called "A Day in the Country." It features more than 120 paintings by Renoir, Gauguin, Monet and other French Impressionists. Open daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Tickets, \$4; \$2 for children 6 to 11.

Near the Coliseum, the County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Boulevard (213-744-3411), is commemorating the Olympics with an exhibition of cars and other memorabilia from 1932, when the Olympics were last held in Los Angeles. Open Tuesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tickets, \$1.50; children free. Nearby, the California State Museum of Science and Industry, 700 State Drive (213-794-0101), recently opened a section devoted to aerospace; it remains the West's premier technology museum. Open daily 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Free admission.

Besides experiencing architectural rebirth with the construction of a thicket of new skyscrapers, downtown Los Angeles has emerged in recent years as a major center of art. There are hundreds of artists living in downtown lofts and a lively gallery scene. A symbol of this ferment is the "Temporary Contemporary," the warehouse-like interim quarters for the city's new Museum of Contemporary Art at 152 North Central Avenue (213-382-6622). On July 21 an exhibition will feature the automobile as seen through the eyes of contemporary artists. Through Jan. 6, Open Wednesday through Friday 11 A.M. to 8 P.M., Saturday through Tuesday, 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. Tickets, \$3; \$1.50 for students and people over 65.



AMONG the culinary fads in Los Angeles this year are mesquite charcoal, restaurants with kitchens open to the dining room so patrons can watch their food being prepared, seafood Cantonese-style and further efforts to marry European and Asian traditions.

Roy Yamaguchi, owner of 385 N. at 385 La Cienega Boulevard (213-385-6678), which is housed in a huge Art Deco building reminiscent of an ocean liner, calls his style "California French with Japanese overtones." At dinner recently, I started with a plate of seared salmon fillet in a sauce of corn and red peppers, grilled whitefish marinated in ginger, and a lemon tart. Dinner for two, with cocktails and wine, was \$76, including tip.

A mile-and-a-half stretch of shops, boutiques, restaurants and galleries on Melrose Avenue in West Hollywood has become one of the city's liveliest spots recently, and the presence of Le Chardonnay, 8284 Melrose Avenue (213-655-8880), is almost worth a detour by itself. Specialties include grilled chicken in mustard sauce, bouillabaisse, and several veal dishes, served in a setting of dark wood and brass. Dinner for two, about \$80.

In downtown Los Angeles, Bernard's, run by Bernard Jacoupy in the Biltmore Hotel (213-624-1011), has had its ups and downs over the years, but has never been better than it has recently. Nouvelle cuisine with a California touch. Try the scallops wrapped

in smoked salmon. Dinner for two: about \$100. A few blocks away, Seventh Street Bistro, 815 West Seventh Street (213-627-1242), also features French cuisine in an appealing atmosphere, but some regulars say it isn't what it was before local food critics reviewed it favorably. For two: about \$100.

Except for a constant ebb and flow of plainclothes policemen who were among the first to discover it, there isn't much atmosphere at Restaurant Ciro's, 705 North Evergreen (213-269-5104), in the heart of the city's barrio. But you probably can't find much better Mexican food in Los Angeles, and the prices are reasonable. Dinner for two, including a couple of Mexican beers, costs less than \$12.

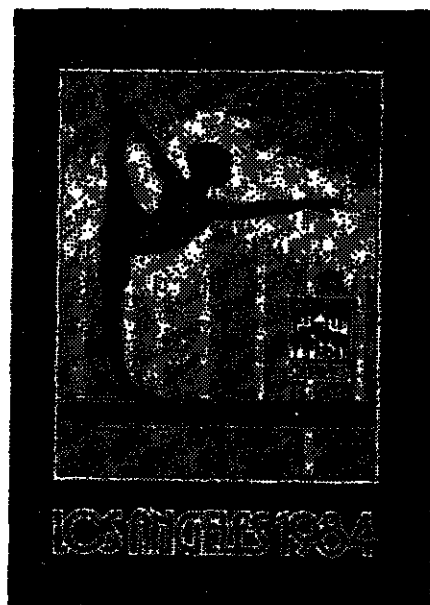
Mon Kee, a modest-looking restaurant in Chinatown at 679 North Spring Street (213-628-6717), is credited with starting a boom in restaurants specializing in Chinese-style seafood, and it is still very popular. Crab, shrimp and scallops prepared in a variety of ways are best. About \$32 for two.

If your itinerary includes soccer at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Cafe Jacoulet, 91 North Raymond Avenue in Pasadena (818-796-2233), might be a good place. Dinner for two, including a salad that changes with the seasons, salmon or charcoal-grilled duck in raspberry sauce, recently cost about \$35, including a bottle of the house chardonnay.

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Three 1984 Olympic posters.



Designs by Jay Collins Images Report

Festival Time at Taormina

by Joan Dupont

TAORMINA, Italy — The town of Taormina is set in sheer rock, eye-to-eye with Mount Etna, smoldering across the gulf. But in summer, Taormina's amphitheater — built by the Greeks and rebuilt by the Romans — is far more active than the usually slumbering volcano as the site of a series of festivals of theater, music and, especially, cinema.

This Saturday, 25,000 visitors, mostly Sicilians, converge on Taormina for the annual *Festa per il Cinema*. Films flicker on the mammoth screen set up in the amphitheater, and guest stars (mostly faces familiar to Italian TV audiences) perform for one night at the *Notte delle Stelle* — night of the stars. For a finale, there is a candle-lighting ceremony and a giddy procession down steep streets, to the sea, 650 feet below. Despite the vaguely religious overtones of the candle-light procession, it is a purely commercial operation that has been going for the last 30 years.

The serious business begins with Taormina's annual film festival, the *Festival Cinematografico Internazionale di Taormina*, which runs this year to July 28. Guglielmo Biraghi, who has been the festival's director for 14 of its 15 years, described it as a mixture of art and spectacle. "We have to consider that we too are playing to a house of 25,000," he said.

The festival is a competitive event for feature films by directors who have not made more than two. Throughout the year, Biraghi scouts the international scene, coming up with a dozen films. Eastern Europe is usually well represented, and foreign films are shown with Italian subtitles.

Because its format limits the competition to films by relative beginners, Taormina can claim its share of "discoveries." Biraghi believes his was the first international festival to reveal the new wave of Australian film-



The amphitheater at Taormina.

makers with Peter Weir's "Picnic at Hanging Rock" in 1979, and Steven Spielberg won the prize for best first film in 1973 with "Duel." Two years ago, two British films took the top prizes, heralding what is now regarded as a renaissance of the British film scene. Woody Allen's "Bananas" was a feature in Biraghi's first year.

Festival-goers participate in all Taormina's tourist activities, buying as many Sicilian puppets as anyone else, but leading lives somewhat apart. The four men and four women of the jury are lodged in the Sant' Andrea Hotel, by a small, breath-taking bay. Festival headquarters, and a scattering of VIPs, are at the San Domenico, a converted 15th-century Dominican monastery with a cloistered garden. Directors of other festivals, filmmakers and the press stay at the

Capotaormina, a modern hotel with elevators that go straight down to the beach.

At sunset, juneys pick up hotel guests and wind up the ring road — the jasmine is heavy, the curves tortuous — for the evening's showings. Jury members, guest stars and tourists mingle after the film, when the serious night life starts. On the Corso Umberto, the road that runs through town, discos spring up for a season.

Further along the Ionian coast, the soil takes on dark shades from Etna's lava and the legendary Aeolian islands spread out; Scylla and Charybdis are not far off. But festival guests rarely get beyond Taormina. "A trip to Vulcano, what for?" asks Biraghi about the idea of visiting Etna. "It's hot and smells of sulfur. Besides, you can't leave the festival all by itself."

The Marriage of Food and Beer Continued from page 7

ian food, with its acidic tomato sauces and sharp cheeses. "You really need a powerful-tasting beer to stand up to all that," O'wades said. "I think Anchor Porter would be great, or maybe Bass Ale or New Amsterdam."

As for aperitifs and digestifs, most experts feel that a light beer, such as a pilsner, or

even the "Lite" brews made by American companies, work best.

As for an after-dinner brew, a sweet stout such as Mackeson seems to be the choice. Another could be Newcastle Brown, a bitter-sweet ale from northern England with a creamy head. Dry stouts such as Guinness

from Ireland are considered by some too heavy and cloying to sip after a meal. "If you could get it down, Guinness would be good because of its burnt caramel flavor," O'wades said. "But I really prefer sweet sherry."

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BEER is, theoretically, a simple product: a fermented beverage made from water, barley malt (sprouted barley), hops and yeast. However, hundreds of variations are used to yield distinctive flavors.

Brewers in some countries, including the United States, use less malt and add corn, which makes a lighter beer. Among the principal categories of beer are these: Ale. Technically, the term refers to any beer made with a yeast that floats to the top during fermentation. Ales, in general, are relatively full-flavored and slightly higher in alcoholic content than beer, which is usually just under five percent by volume. Top-fermenting yeasts tend to produce a fruitier, more distinctive aroma, although brewers can overcome that if they want a milder product. Ales are not aged like some beers.

Lager. Any bottom-fermented beer that has been aged, usually from one to six weeks. All leading American beers are lagers.

Porter. A dark lager. The color and extra flavor come from

toasting the malt before brewing. Porters are normally stronger in

flavor and higher in alcoholic content than regular lager.

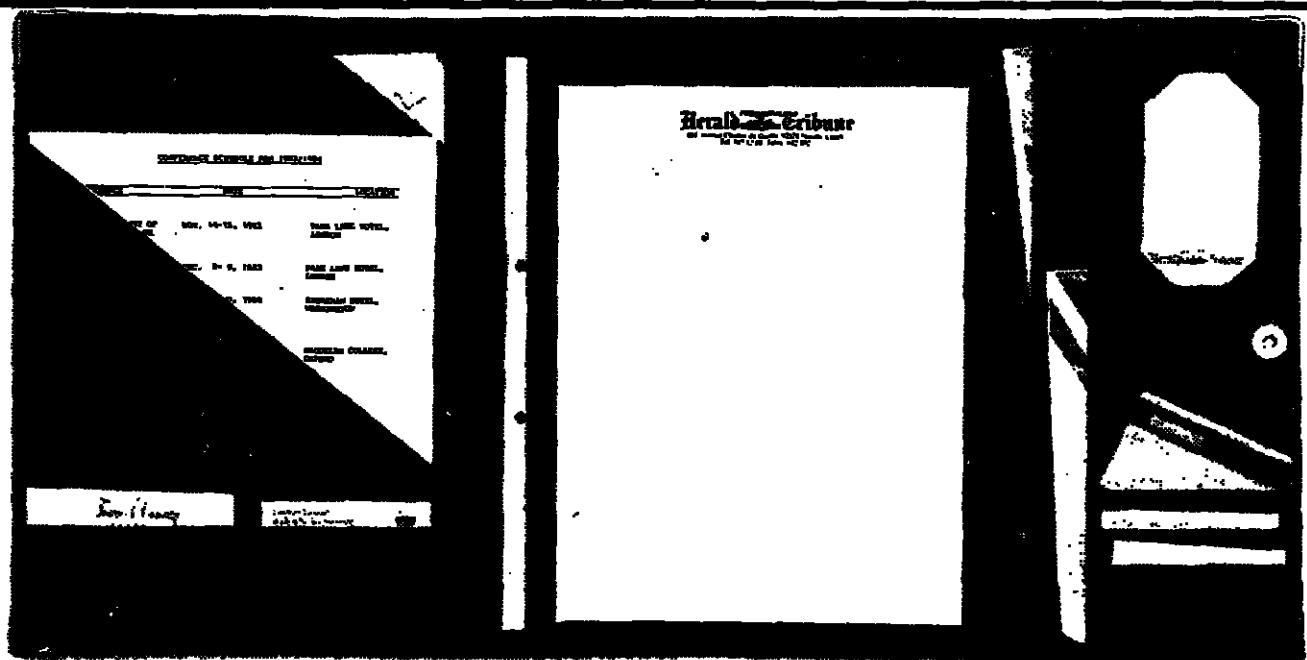
Stout. A dark ale made with toasted malt. Normally stronger than regular ale.

Pilsner. A generic term based on a style of Bohemian brewing developed in Pilsen, now in Czechoslovakia, in the 19th century. Pilsners are made with water that is hard but not alkaline. The term has little meaning today other than to indicate a pale golden beer.

All the principal American beers are pilsner-style lagers. So-called light beers are light pilsner-style lagers with about a third fewer calories and at least 20 percent less alcohol than regular beer.

Beck. Traditionally a strong German dark beer. In Germany

beers are brewed in the spring to launch the new beer season. Usually extremely dense, they are made with roasted malts, although some pale beers can be found. They are almost always rich, with a distinct malty flavor.



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TECHNOLOGY

Microchip Helps Ford Use
'Magic-Cloud' Suspension

By MARSHALL SCHUON
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The lure has been there for years: the thought that an automobile should be able to ride on some sort of magic cloud, that a carpet of air would be far superior to the best steel springs. But it has been tried, with less than magical results.

For Cadillac, an air-suspension system led to a major recall and retrofiting in 1960. For Ford, a similar concept was abandoned on the test track in the late 1950s. But now, the microchip has come to the rescue, abetted by new materials and manufacturing techniques.

Ford's 1984 Lincoln Mark VII and Continental both float on air, and the system appears to be as successful as it is sophisticated, with height sensors feeding their information to a computer that controls distribution of air to the four intricately constructed "balloons" that serve as springs.

"I think air suspension was ahead of its time," one expert says.

"I think air suspension was ahead of its time," said Buddy Chance, Ford's manager of suspension systems. "The technology just didn't exist. You didn't have the electronics. You didn't have methods of sealing the springs the way we do today."

And, he said, there was not the impetus that exists today. Year after year, the automakers have been plying away weight to increase fuel economy, and lighter cars are the stuff of nightmares for the men charged with preserving what has come to be known as the luxury-car ride.

With lighter cars, the passengers and cargo represent a greater part of the total weight on the spring. That means that a spring stiff enough to handle a full load can give the driver of an empty car a ride that is too firm, while a softer spring may lack load capacity.

At 3,625 pounds (1,645 kilograms), the 1984 Mark VII is 250 pounds lighter than its predecessor, and about half a ton lighter than the behemoths of old.

Mr. Chance said: "We had to lower the spring rate the vehicle no longer would have the load capacity that we wanted. So we had to look for some sort of system that could match the weight-carrying capability, and the air-suspension system sort of fell out as a natural."

Basically, he said, the problem in the past has always been air leaks, with the compressor powered by the engine and taking in air from the engine compartment. "You had mechanical valves for adding air to the springs and exhausting it," he said. "They would freeze. They just had a number of problems with a system like that. Now we have one-piece plastic lines running from the air compressor to the springs. The compressor itself is driven by an electric motor, and the height sensors are all electronic."

The heart of the system is a computer, separate from the microprocessors that control other vehicle functions. In addition to providing the sort of ride that Ford wanted by constantly changing the spring rate, it automatically levels the car every time that side-to-side or front-to-rear loads change. To do that, the computer feeds its signals to the compressor and to five solenoid-operated valves to provide the right amount of air to the springs at each wheel.

The system also monitors signals from the ignition, doors and braking system to modify its response to momentary conditions. For instance, the computer will not attempt to correct the height of the front end when it has dipped as a result of braking.

In addition, the computer is programmed to delay corrections while driving until a given requirement is present for 45 seconds longer than it is absent. It keeps a running total of the "ups" and "downs" to determine what kind of action to take, eliminating unwanted corrections caused by road roughness or banked turns but compensating for fuel consumed and the effect of varying air temperatures in the springs.

The compressor is sealed and includes an air drier that uses silica gel desiccant to rid the system of moisture and prevent freezing. The "balloons," or cylindrical springs, made by Good-year, consist of two plies of rubber with fiberglass-reinforced plastic end caps.

Chrysler
Net, Sales
Hit Highs

Quarter's Profit
Soared by 159%

United Press International
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp., which was close to bankruptcy four years ago, said Thursday that its second-quarter profit soared 159 percent to an all-time high on record sales that increased 47 percent.

The automaker earned \$802.9 million, or \$6.46 a share, in the quarter, up from \$310.3 million, or \$2.41 a share, a year earlier. The quarter's profit was more than the company had ever earned in any previous quarter — or in any previous year.

Sales rose to a record \$5.25 billion from \$3.57 billion.

The profit for this year's second quarter exceeds the previous quarterly record of \$705.8 million, which was set in this year's first quarter. The previous earnings record was \$700.9 million for all of 1983.

"Everything has come together for Chrysler in the first half of 1984," said Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca. "We're reaping the benefits of the money we spent when we were financially strapped. We're going to continue our heavy investment in plant modernization and the development of new products to stay competitive and financially sound in the future," he added.

In the first half, Chrysler earned \$1.5 billion, or \$12.12 a share, up 211 percent from \$482.4 million, or \$4.72 a share, a year earlier.

Sales for the half rose 52 percent to \$10.17 billion, or \$12.12 a share, from \$6.67 billion, or \$4.72 a share, a year earlier.

Chrysler car and truck sales were up nearly 40 percent in the second quarter. Its worldwide sales were up 33 percent from last year.

At a news conference, Mr. Iacocca also said that the company will spend \$9.5 billion over the next five years on new products and upgrading its existing plants.

As part of that program, Chrysler has selected its St. Louis car plant as the second site for production of popular minivans. The vehicles now are built at Chrysler's Windsor, Ontario, plant.

Japan Bid to Invade Market Fails

U.S. Companies
Are Ahead in
Computer Field

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Since the beginning of the personal-computer business about seven years ago, Japanese companies have been expected to invade the rich U.S. market and take a big share of it, as they did with automobiles and televisions.

But the invasion never materialized. And many Japanese executives are increasingly pessimistic that it will ever happen.

"For the next 10 or 15 years, Japan has no choice but to follow the American lead," said Kikuo Okuda, editor of Business Computer News.

Lagging Japanese computer technology, especially in software, combined with weak marketing and cultural differences, have kept Japanese manufacturers a step behind the Americans.

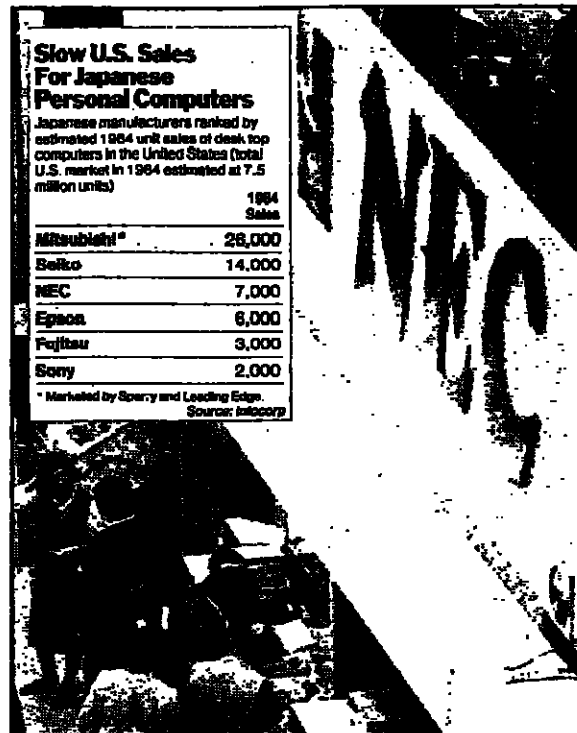
In Japan, most computers are produced by large, well-established companies, which function best on a market that has stabilized. But this has not happened in personal computers.

"The change is so rapid for an average Japanese manufacturer, it's hard to keep abreast of it," said Kazuo Saitoh, corporate director and deputy general manager of the instruments group of Sharp Corp., a Japanese maker of business machines and electronic appliances. "Although we know we have to do something, most Japanese companies are not able to do it," he said.

As a result, many of Japan's premier high-technology companies, having failed to penetrate the U.S. market with their products, are using other strategies.

Some are supplying products to be sold by U.S. companies. Kyocera Corp. makes the popular Radio Shack Model 100 portable computer, while Mitsubishi Electric Corp. has started supplying Sperry Corp. and Mitsui is selling a machine to Kaypro Corp.

Other Japanese companies are concentrating on the peripheral equipment for computers, such as printers, display screens and disk-storage devices. These do



NEC's display at the Las Vegas Consumer Electronics Show last winter. It was part of the modest Japanese entry into the computer market in the United States.

not require software and are easier to market.

"Our company has capabilities at both ends, memory and terminals, but not in the middle," said Toshihiko Yamashita, president of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest consumer-electronics company.

The result is that the Japanese are creeping into the U.S. market invisibly, rather than invading. U.S. imports of computer-related products from Japan more than doubled last year to \$1.5 billion, according to Commerce Department figures, turning a U.S. bilateral trade surplus in that area into a deficit. Most of the increase is believed to come from peripheral equipment and parts.

Personal-computer shipments by Japanese companies in 1983 rose to 1.1 million machines, a 50-percent increase from 762,000 in 1982, according to the Japan Electronics Industry Development Association. Exports more than tripled to 256,000 units, from 79,000.

Creusot's Board
Resigns, Cites
Paris Obstinacy

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Didier Pineau-Valencienne, the chairman of Creusot-Loire, the French heavy-engineering company, and his board resigned on Thursday in protest against the government's apparent unwillingness to negotiate a solution to the company's financial crisis.

Mr. Pineau-Valencienne will retain his other positions in the Emman Schneider group controlling Creusot-Loire, including that of chairman of the Schneider SA holding company, a company spokesman said.

Creusot-Loire was placed in receivership on June 22.

The eight-member board resigned, effective Tuesday, because "it was definitely hopeless to seek cooperation, which the government did not want, and left those responsible unable to exercise their responsibilities," Mr. Pineau-Valencienne said.

He said that he was saddened at the unwillingness of the government to negotiate a rescue plan that he said could have helped restore the company's finances. The board in its statement said that during the past four months the company management had not been able to meet "directly or indirectly, to express their views to the ministers" responsible for the company.

The immediate problem was the unwillingness of the government to deal with a special administrator named by the Paris Commercial Court last week. The administrator, Hubert Lafont, who was proposed by Creusot-Loire, was asked by the court to act as an intermediary with a view to seeking a negotiated settlement to the company's crisis.

However, government officials immediately challenged the move on the grounds that he would have no powers to settle any outstanding issues, such as deciding on liquidation, sale or reorganization of the company's assets.

The government has repeatedly urged that the court name a receiver empowered to act on behalf of the company's board, a move that

Mr. Pineau-Valencienne and the board resisted strongly. Government officials have never hidden their dislike for Mr. Pineau-Valencienne. "He is very stubborn and we believe, not very competent," a minister in the new government of Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said Thursday, on the condition that he not be identified.

Industry sources said the board's resignation may facilitate the negotiations, because it was felt that a receiver would now be named and that it probably would be Mr. Lafont. Several leading state-owned and private companies have expressed interest in acquiring some of the Creusot-Loire industrial interests.

However, it was expected that it may take several days for the new government to react, as it only held its first meeting on Thursday. The minister responsible for handling the Creusot-Loire matter will be Edith Cresson, former foreign trade minister, and now minister of industry reorganization and foreign trade, government sources said.

Dollar Declines
In U.S. Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rose to new highs against the French franc and Italian lire Thursday but fell back after reports the West German central bank would press the government to match repeal of U.S. withholding taxes [Story on Page 15].

The dollar hit records in Paris and Milan, rising to 8.773 French francs and to 1,756 lire.

In late New York trading, the pound gained to \$1.3268 from \$1.3175. The dollar slipped to 2.8493 Deutsche marks from 2.8583 DM; it fell to 8.74 francs from 8.7675 francs and was unchanged at 243.65 against the yen.

NYSE, Amex Consider
24-Hour Trading Day

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange said that it is beginning a study of a possible move to round-the-clock trading because of the growing international nature of the securities business.

The American Stock Exchange, meanwhile, said it was "taking a look" at an extended trading day.

Neither of the exchanges set a timetable for the studies.

At the National Association of Securities Dealers, which operates the over-the-counter markets, a spokesman said that officials of the securities organization could not be reached for comment.

Stock trading has been conducted between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. New York time on the NYSE since 1974, hours also followed at the Amex and in the over-the-counter market.

John Phelan Jr., the NYSE chairman, said Wednesday that a move to 24-hour trading would only be considered after extensive consultation with member securities firms, investing institutions and companies whose stock is listed on the exchange. The study would be aimed at determining the costs of round-the-clock trading and assessing the benefits.

"The review of trading hours is part of an on-going program to reflect the increasing international nature of the exchange and its desire to better serve our customers," Mr. Phelan said.

European markets are well into their trading day when the NYSE opens, and markets in the Far East open shortly after the NYSE closes.

Earlier this month, the NYSE board unanimously voted to remain open for the first time ever on election day this year, saying at the time it wanted to "increase opportunities for investors worldwide to participate in the marketplace."

The NYSE is the largest exchange in the United States, with more than 12 billion shares of stock already traded this year.

BIS Says Bank Lending
To Third World Rises

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — International bank lending to the world's less affluent countries increased much more sharply in last year's second half than formerly reported, according to data published Thursday by the Bank for International Settlements.

The latest figures from the Basel-based BIS, which is the official monitor of the market, show that new lending to countries outside its reporting area amounted to about \$8.4 billion — or 43 percent more than had been previously estimated. The bulk of this increase was to the developing countries in Asia.

The BIS attributed "the strengthening of the underlying basis of growth of lending" to a "spectacular" acceleration of deposits with the banks as well as economic recovery in the developed world and the austerity efforts of some major borrowing countries. As a result, it noted, "there were no signs that international debt problems were becoming more widespread than before."

The BIS reporting countries constitute the most industrialized nations of North America, Japan and Western Europe. The large increase in lending to outside countries — to \$28.1 billion from the \$19.7 billion reported in April — is due to the fact that the BIS semiannual study of the maturity breakdown of international bank lending published

Thursday captures a wider picture of the market than its quarterly reports on which the previous numbers were based.

The major difference between the two sets of reports is that the semiannual survey is based on consolidated figures for most banks in the reporting area — giving much greater coverage of lending by their affiliates in offshore centers than is available for the quarterly survey.

Thus, the quarterly data showed lending to developing countries in Asia as having risen a scant \$1.4 billion between the end of June and the end of December last year while the new report indicates that it rose \$6.1 billion.

The most significant feature of last year's increase is that more than half of it was in short-term loans.

Loans to South Korea, for example, now are listed as totaling \$25.13 billion at the end of last year, up from the \$19.3 billion shown in the quarterly report. But \$8.3 percent of this debt is reported to come due for payment within one year compared with 56.5 percent in the previous semiannual maturity analysis for the first half of 1983.

Thailand has loans totaling \$5.6 billion, up from \$3.9 billion shown in the quarterly report, and 61 percent of this matures in less than one year compared with 54.4 percent

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



For the man with exceptional goals,
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What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Equally important, we are now even better placed to serve your needs, wherever you do business. Reason: We have recently joined American Express International Banking Corporation,

with its 88 offices in 39 countries, to bring you a whole new dimension in banking services.

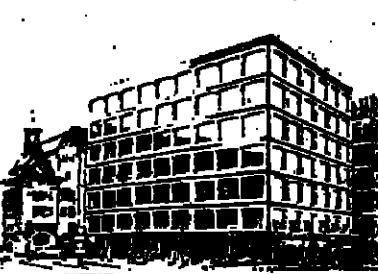
While we move fast in serving our clients, we're distinctly traditionalist in our basic policies. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of

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TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Chisney, Monte Carlo, Nassau, Panama City, Zurich.

TDB is a member of the American Express Group, which has assets of US\$ 44.0 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.0 billion.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 4,380,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 5,574,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
on the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

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Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	£. Ir.	104	52	29
Italy	Lira	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	FL	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
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Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102

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سكنا من الامم

BUSINESS PEOPLE

2 Concerns Plan Swiss Finance Firm

The London-based European Banking Co. and Baccardi Capital Ltd. of Bermuda have announced plans to form a Swiss finance company. The new company, EBC (Schweiz) AG, is expected to be granted a license to operate within the next few weeks.

EBC will have a controlling interest in the new joint venture that will be located in Zurich. It initially is to specialize in portfolio management, fund management, lending against securities, foreign-exchange operations and other related financial services. The move represents EBC's entry to the Swiss market.

The London-based EBC has seven member banks: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Midland Bank, Societe Generale (France), Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA, Deutsche Bank AG and Societe Generale de Banque SA.

Baccardi Capital Ltd., EBC's partner, is the principal investment and financial arm of Baccardi International and Baccardi Co., all subsidiaries of the Bermuda-based Baccardi Group.

Dr. Axel Fundulus has been appointed general manager of EBC (Schweiz). He is to remain in Zurich where he previously worked for the Swiss subsidiary of Girard Bank.

Stanislav Yassukovich, deputy chairman and group chief executive of EBC, and Rainer Kahrmann, executive director, are to represent the European Banking Group on the new company's board. Brewster Richter, managing director of Baccardi Capital and se-

nior financial officer of Baccardi International, is to represent Baccardi.

Bear, Stearns & Co. has appointed Frank Hollender director of Bear, Stearns International Ltd. with responsibility for the firm's corporate finance department in London. Mr. Hollender previously worked for Granville & Co., a London-based securities firm, as director and head of its corporate finance department.

Australia & New Zealand Banking Group has appointed Will Bailey and Reg Nicolson as directors of the group. They previously were chief general managers and they are to remain in Melbourne. They succeeded Aiyunee Kilpatrick who has resigned.

Samuel Montagu & Co. has appointed Philip Kendall as executive director in London. Mr. Kendall is joining the corporate finance division where he is to be involved in international corporate finance for the American and Scandinavian regions. He was previously based in New York where he worked for Nordic American Bank.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., a British merchant bank, has appointed Luc Denis manager of its newly opened Geneva branch. He previously worked for Cie de Banque et d'Investissements in Geneva.

Montedison SpA, the Italian chemical group, has appointed Giuseppe Tronchetti Provera president of Montedison, a subsidiary and producer of synthetic fibers. Formerly managing director of Montedison, he is to remain in Milan where he succeeds Carlo Vanzini, who is to direct Montedison's energy group.

Siro Lombardini, formerly an instructor at the University of Milan, was named vice president of Montedison. He succeeds Giuseppe Bordinato, who remains on the board.

Stanley Works has appointed Geoff Baldwin president and gen-

Pöhl Urges End to Tax on Some Issues

By Warren Getler

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank's president, Karl Otto Pöhl, has urged that the West German government promptly abolish its 25-percent withholding tax on interest from Deutsche-mark-denominated debt securities held by foreigners.

Mr. Pöhl's recommendation, which came late Wednesday night, followed by one day President Ronald Reagan's signature of a bill abolishing a 30-percent withholding tax on similar issues in the United States.

The cancellation of the West German tax, Mr. Pöhl said, would serve to "strengthen the Deutsche mark and prevent more cash from falling to the United States."

Repealing the tax, Mr. Pöhl said on a West German television interview, would bolster the mark's value by making investments in DM-denominated securities more appealing.

The mark weakened further Wednesday in Frankfurt against the dollar, to 2.8544 to the dollar from 2.8535 DM Wednesday.

The center-right government is reviewing Mr. Pöhl's proposal, but an official at the Finance Ministry said the government does not see the matter as "acute." He added that the ministry would not make any quick decision on the proposal.

The Finance Ministry official said the cancellation of the withholding tax on foreign-held debt securities would translate into the loss of about 200 million DM (\$70.1 million) a year in revenue for the federal government.

Britain

Distillers

Fiscal Year 1984 1983

Revenue 1,181 1,276

Net Inc. 191 210

Per Share 0.352 0.369

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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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Sterling Drug

Revenue 1,181 1,276

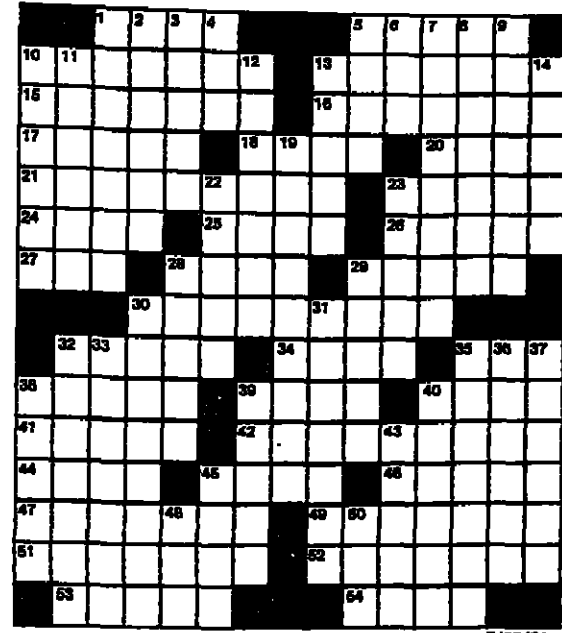
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Profit 1,181 1,276

Per Share 0.352 0.369

Profit 1,181 1,276



ACROSS

1 Carlinian
5 Let up
10 Kept in cold storage
13 Overloaded
15 Apparatus used for fun
16 Optimistic
17 Rio de la S.A.
18 Word with air or door
20 Iowa State U. site
21 Comes to nothing
22 Muscle spasms
24 Wife of Geraint
25 Guam's—Harbor
26 Inklings
27 Mo. for Kringle
28 Grey or McCrea
29 Malaga and Madeira
30 Lutealike instruments
32 Deck item
34 Kansas city
35 —Aviv
38 Judge
39 Black fly

DOWN

1 Like Captain Hook
2 Exultant
3 Acolyte's milieu
4 "The Lip"
5 College in N.C.
6 From, in Frankfurt
7 Substances used in soap
8 Worst fabric
9 Spots

40 —alba (white wax)
41 Ladies in Loja
42 An English cider apple
44 Designer
45 Contending party
46 Washer cycle
47 Events at school
49 Washington peak
51 Hollywood hopeful
52 The birds and the Bee Gees
53 Bean from Vt.
54 Look of lust

10 Like some teeth
11 "War and Peace" character
12 Became depressed
13 Actress Nissen
14 Furniture on Wall St.
19 Poe's "The Letter"
22 Lyon river
23 Crockery
28 Nags
29 Withers
30 La Sorda and Houk
31 Dock group
32 City in Umbria
33 Cough-medicine ingredient
35 More minute item
36 Stationary item
37 Kareem's team
38 Garden emanations
39 Ground malt
43 Threefold
45 British carbine
46 Hwy. sign
50 Feel under the weather

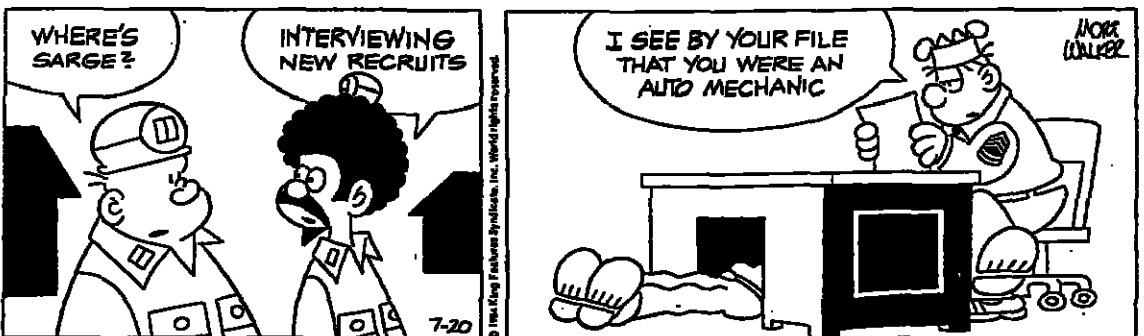
PEANUTS



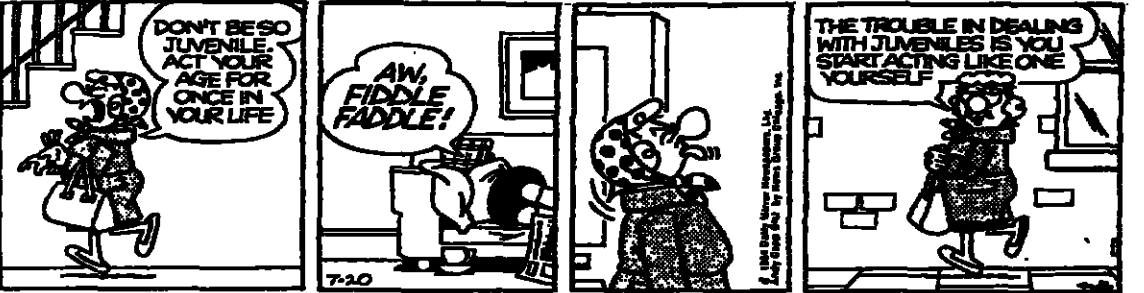
BLONDIE



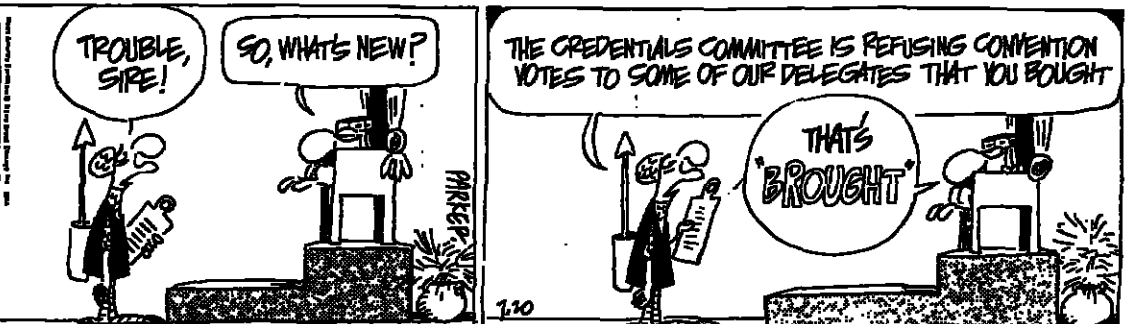
BEETLE BAILEY



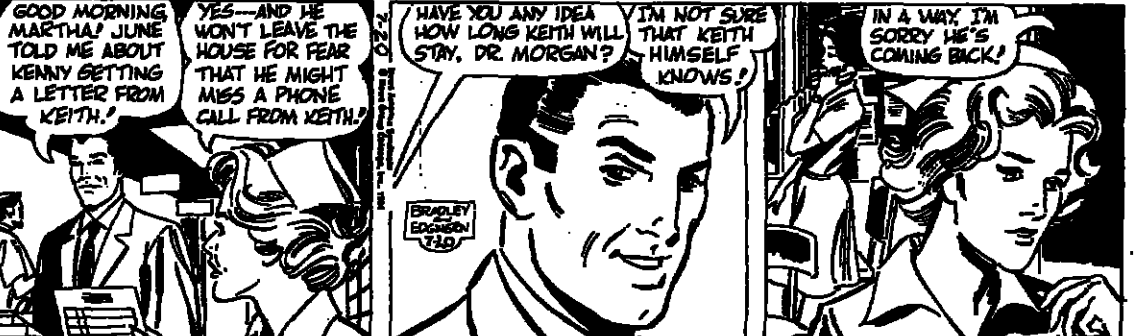
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZUZYF

LUKKS

RODAFE

ETIPE

Answer: The Jumbles are SCARY, HANDED, EROTIC, and CRASH. Course.

Yesterday's Jumbles: SCARY, HANDED, EROTIC, and CRASH. Course.

What he apparently took in order to learn to drive—A "CRASH" COURSE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE JUMBLES OF HIS (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SCARY, HANDED, EROTIC, and CRASH. Course.

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BOOKS

THE ENGINEER OF HUMAN SOULS

By Joseph Skvorecky. 571 pp. \$17.95.
Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

EMIGRATION is a flight from one planet to another; exile is an orbital shot. Launched at great speed out of an unbearable homeland, the exile chooses freedom and a new life; yet years go by and, whatever his new attachments, in some part of himself he is still circling.

The Czech writer Joseph Skvorecky calls "The Engineer of Human Souls" an entertainment. It is, in places, so entertaining that it would be dangerous to read it without laughing aloud; in other places it is sad or dismaying. What he has really written, though, is an epic of his country and its exiles.

Epic is a foreboding word. But Skvorecky has accomplished it with all the talent that he and his fellow Czech writers seem to possess for the particular, for a fruitful irony, for an indignation teetering upon a sense of its own absurdity, and for a meditative discursiveness that fixes both sides of our world's political equation with a mild but pitiless clarity.

Both sides. The new world, the free West, offers a lavish hope to the exile, opportunities of all kinds, a truce with his fellow; everything that the human requires, in fact, except memory. The struggles of the old country, the defeats, despairs and oppressions are to be rejected for every possible reason, except one—memory, again.

The novel is long, spans 40 years and shifts—sometimes within a single sentence and usually without warning—from World War II to the present and halfway back to the post-Stalinist thaws. Skvorecky has centered on a calm, middle-aged novelist-professor, comfortably settled outside of Toronto. His name is Smiricky, and the resemblance to the author is not coincidental.

Smiricky is a kind of revolving lantern, picking out his past and his present. He ruminates on the heroisms and mock-heroics of his friends and antagonists, their short and long terms, the finely winding path that so many have traced between experience and resistance, between a hopefulness that finds itself contaminated by opportunism and a principled refusal that consumes into despair.

His memories go back to his youth in a small Czech town, flirting with the local girls, showing off, joining a group of incompetent saboteurs against the occupying Germans. They go on, through the Stalinist years, into the thaw, the 1968 crackdown, and the exodus. These memories are interspersed with the lives of the Czech exiles in Toronto.

Smiricky teaches literature to university students whose minds are as new-minted as their stereotypes, though less distinctly voiced. Discussing "The Confession," the Costa-Gavras film about Stalinist purges of Eastern European Communist leaders, Smiricky mentions that he knew the wife of one of the characters. "Was she an actress too?" a student asks. History has no more weight to these young people than its representation in a movie or a TV show.

And yet, he loves his Canada: the ease, the hopefulness, the decency, the abundance; he falls in love with the glossiest of his students. "I feel wonderful. I feel utterly and dangerously

wonderful in this wilderness land," he says. And when a student, caught plagiarizing, miserably awaits punishment, he reflects: "Life had long since immunized me against the temptation to inform on anyone, regardless of what authority demanded it. My reluctance is as impenetrable as the Iron Curtain. I lived too long in a country where even the most pristine truth, once reported to the authorities, becomes a lie."

That may come closest of anything said or written in these 20 years to defining the peculiar temper of the Czechoslovak flowering; both in its pre-1968 stages and, later, in the literature of exile. No other Western people has wielded truth with such modesty.

Over the 40 years of Smiricky's memories, everything and everyone is transformed. A priest he goes to for refuge after his anti-Nazi sabotage is discovered, rebuffs him; years later, he turns up as a captain in the Communist secret police. The Nazi factory commandant who catches him, on the other hand, turns out to be a member of the resistance. Pro-Nazi collaborators emerge as Communist apparitions.

Mostly, though, people avoid such extremes. A young firebrand who resists the Nazis and then the Communists, ends up as a laborer in Australia. A minor poet, horrified by the death scenes under the Nazis, embraces Socialist Realism for a while; and Skvorecky manages remarkably to show its allure. Others float and prosper, no matter what.

Perhaps the sharpest and most comical portraits are those of the exiles. They are divided dozens of different ways; the single funniest passage in the book concerns a furious debate over an underground book. The older exiles want the refugee Czech publisher to ban it because of its rough language; others, defending it, find themselves employing Marxist terminology about its "positive" quality. The publisher, a woman who simply loves books and is one of this book's most sympathetic characters, sticks up blindly for freedom.

There are perpetual schemes. One exile dreams of persuading everybody in Czechoslovakia to buy 10 boxes of matches at the same time; this, he thinks, would wreck the year's economic plan. Tourists pour through from Prague, and many of them are amateur spies; blackmailed by the police, and laughably incompetent.

The most moving personage is Veronika, a student, attractive, intelligent and witty. She is taken up by rich Canadian friends, becomes the girlfriend of their son; but she cannot get 1968 out of her mind. She is sad and bitter; she conducts absurd acts of protest such as releasing a noise-making balloon at a Russian folk concert. And finally, almost against her own will, she returns. The last word from her—possessing an endless echo—is a telegram received by Smiricky:

"I'M A FOOL STOP VERONIKA." "The Engineer of Human Souls"—the title is an ironic reference to the Stalinist notion of the writer's function—is a treasure, but has its flaws. In form it is an accumulation of materials set apart from skips backwards and forwards—in chronological order. The accumulation is massive, and it tends, in its effect, to be repetitious and excessive.

At its best, Skvorecky's irony is silvery and delicate; but sometimes it can become heavy-handed.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North and South bid efficiently to seven no-trump. The two-heart response was a "step," showing an ace or two kings, and South knew which it was. He eventually decided that the grand slam had to be playable when North showed some extra values with a four-diamond bid.

West chose a passive heart lead, and South took his two winners. This proved that the heart split was normal, and he could count 12 tricks. The accounting of spades revealed the break in that suit, and South was confident. He led the spade ten and won with the

queen when West covered. He then ran hearts, embarrassing East. He did the best he could by barring his diamond king.

South threw two clubs and finally a diamond from his hand. When he then led clubs, West had to come down to one diamond in order to save his trick. At the 11th trick, the spade loser was thrown from dummy, and, as South had foreseen, the deuce of diamonds in the dummy won the last trick. The double squeeze was guaranteed to work unless West guarded clubs as well as spades, an unlikely circumstance.

This deal was against the run of play, however, and the

opposing team won the match easily.

NORTH
♠ 743
♥ 2174
♦ A2
♣ 62

EAST
♠ 7852
♥ 1082
♦ J864
♣ 7

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K
♥ A K
♦ A K 1054
♣ A K 1054

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1♣ 2♥ 3♣ 4♦

5♦ 6♣ 7NT

Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart two.

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked *

Toronto

High Low Close Change

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1120 AM VPO 11.12 11.12 11.12 +

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Other Markets

